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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Business Wants Freedom

Piccards Land Safely in Tree

Italy Flies 7 Miles a Minute

London Likes the Naval Talks

Massachusetts Finds Big Still

Mexican Gives Sea Great Pearl

AMERICAN business weighs the straws that show how the wind is blowing in the country's foreign and domestic trade. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, tells the Associated Industries at Boston that good results flowing from the recent trade agreement with Cuba will lead to similar agreements with 12 other Latin and European nations. Clinton L. Bardo, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, pleads before the same body for resumption by Congress of its powers, reduction of business control by Government, and return to balanced federal budgets. Meanwhile, the three-part National Recovery Administration struggles behind closed doors to find a way to loosen brakes set by the codes—Business leaders' hopes grow for the greater freedom they desire.

¶ Rome hears Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell predict to the trade conference that cutthroat competition will be eliminated from international trade as it is being eliminated from American domestic trade. The Washington adviser sees diffusion of machinery, power and skill throughout the world working a vast change—There will henceforth be less exporting of finished goods.

¶ Cadiz, Ohio, sees the safe if forced landing of Prof. and Mrs. Jean Piccard eight hours after their big balloon takes off from Detroit. They rise 10 miles in the stratosphere, believe they secure valuable cosmic ray records, and their landing in a treetop, while wrecking the balloon, appears not to injure their delicate instruments. This twin brother of Prof. Auguste Piccard, Europe's original stratospherian, gives his full attention to observations. Mrs. Piccard proves a skillful and daring aeronaut—But, womanlike, she blames herself for not making the costly gas bag miss the tree.

¶ Italy sees Lieut. Francesco Agello fly over Lake Garda at 437 miles an hour, or 7¼ miles a minute. Agello, known as "the crazy boy" of aviation, beats his own world's record in his "mystery plane," with a new 3500 h. p. motor. The Italian's feat flashes the spotlight away from Melbourne, where K. D. Parmentier and J. J. Moll, Netherlands, land second in the great air race, and Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborn, Americans, achieve third. Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith prepares to hop from Fiji to Hawaii in his transpacific flight—What was so recently air-madness for the few becomes air-mindedness for us all.

¶ London believes the naval consultations make real progress. Japanese delegates lay before the American delegates their general plan already put to the British for equality in tonnage limitation. Details and political questions are avoided and the delegations agree not to jeopardize results by premature publicity. The Japanese would avoid inflaming their home press by seeming compromises. Observers are cheered by the steps—The three powers appear really to seek to avoid a naval race.

¶ Hollywood and many another city look on with eager interest as the Monitor begins its 12-part answer to the momentous question, Who's to blame for the movies? Hollywood would center attention on its specials such as "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" and Grace Moore's misnamed masterpicture "One Night of Love," but what of the whole 400 features a year? is the actual query. Sherburne, Monitor critic, has tunneled under the surface in Hollywood—He promises disclosures as amazing as a real movie.

¶ Sharon, Mass., witnesses seizure by patient trailers of the federal alcohol squad of the largest bootleg distillery ever captured in New England. A plant hidden in five greenhouses, parts of it as tall as a four-story house, represents an investment of $300,000. Col. Josiah L. Reese, leading the raiders and capturing seven of the eight fleeing workmen, says the plant has been bringing in $200,000 a week on 75,000 gallons of alcohol. This makes $1,000,000 worth of bootleg stills seized in New England since repeal. This must be a dreadful shock to repealists—They promised bootlegging would cease with legal liquor.

¶ Mexico ponders the tragic story of a fisherman who finds a fabulous gem on the beach of the lonely island of Cerralvo. Pedro Cirocito discovers a pearl perfect in shape and coloring, weighing about 100 carats and said to be worth $100,000. He hastens to the gem-buyers of La Paz. Their best offer is $1000. Cirocito, believing himself certain to be utterly defrauded of the fortune he had dreamed about, throws his pearl back into the sea and drowns himself—The poor fisherman had cast his pearl before swine, but could not bear to be treated as one.

'Lights!'

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Piccards Reached 10-Mile Height In Balloon Trip

Landed Safely in Tree in Ohio—Flight a Success, Mrs. Piccard Says

CADIZ, Ohio, Oct. 24 (AP)—The stratosphere flight of Dr. and Mrs. Jean Piccard came to an end in a treetop late yesterday. The bag of their balloon was badly torn but the gondola and valuable instruments were undamaged and the Piccards themselves were unhurt.

The Piccards, saying they believed the purpose of their flight had been accomplished, brought the huge bag down after a flight that started from Detroit at 6:58 and carried them an estimated 10 miles into the air.

"The flight was a success," said Mrs. Piccard soon after she climbed from the gondola which settled amid trees near an old logging road on the John Fulton farm, 4½ miles southwest of here.

"I am certain the valuable instruments are not seriously injured," she said. "Failure of the sun's rays to penetrate caused the balloon to lose buoyancy and we had to make a landing."

Movies: Who's to Blame?

Tacit Approval by Mass Audiences Pleases Box Office—Geared Hollywood System—Cream of Output Not Fair Criterion

First of 12 Articles

By E. C. Sherburne

Dramatic and Motion-Picture Critic of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hollywood today is turning out a larger proportion of relatively first-rate motion pictures than ever before. A remarkable system for the technically efficient production of mass entertainment has been built up. But any consideration of American films must start with the fact that the "Hollywood system" is geared to a limited view of the box office.

Motion pictures need to be appraised on the basis of the average product, and not simply in terms of such outstanding films as "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," "Our Daily Bread," "The Merry Widow," "The House of Rothschild," "One Night of Love." These are pace setters for the industry. They give it prestige. But the studios cannot be run on the basis of specials. Fifty or more feature pictures are completed every year by each of the major companies.

More than 400 full-length films are being made in Hollywood during 1934, and it is with the conditions that govern the production of these mass-produced pictures that we shall be chiefly concerned, not with the eight or ten cream pictures that were made by hand. For it is only as the mass improves in quality by coming closer to integrity in its presentation of moral values and community good that the films as a whole can become essentially better.

Over against the demand for "better pictures"—vague, if useful, phrase—is to be placed the fact that an enormous inert public supports the films as they are. It will be one of our tasks to intimate to this apparently satisfied public that the films must improve in content if motion pictures are to justify their position of responsibility as a pervasive effect upon popular culture and general morality.

Good Only as Weakest Link

We shall try to show that the prevailing taste of the producers could improve, without losing sight of the fact that motion pictures are mass entertainment, made under mass production methods. For a great deal that is on the screen today is not entertainment—and by entertainment we mean a product that is wholly acceptable to a majority of people in any theater audience.

Many links are in the chain of production that finally turns out a motion picture. The final result can be marred or spoiled by the failure of some link to function positively for the best interest along the way.

From the start the enterprise may be made hopeless by the choice of a story unsuited to mass entertainment. Given a suitable story, the adaptation may be bungled, the dialogue may be fatally cheap, players or director may be miscast, the supervisor may demand too much "hokum" in the treatment, the film cutter may lack feeling for contrast and variety. If the picture escapes all these hazards on the way to the screen, it may fail of public response because it asks its miscellaneous audience to meet it more than halfway.

Censorship Is No Cure

Under the prevailing producing system the minority demand for art in the films is satisfied only sporadically, incidentally and accidentally. Although many artists are engaged in the making of a program picture, the total result of their efforts is usually a synthetic thing that is without the artistic quality of unity. A more even balance is desirable as between art and industry in the motion-picture business, and one of the objects of this series is to challenge many of the studio methods of today as being bad business because they often result in poor entertainment.

Not until the industry applies on the artistic side of film production methods somewhat nearly as efficient as it now employs on the commercial side will many of the pre-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Naval Chiefs Urging Press To Keep Calm

London Delegates Expect Agreement If Press Remains Calm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

LONDON, Oct. 24—Agreement in the naval conversations here is possible, provided the press keeps calm—such is the opinion expressed at the conclusion of the first exchange of views between American and Japanese delegations today.

As in the Japanese-British talk yesterday, today's discussions dealt purely with general questions. The two states informed each other on their respective viewpoints. Both declare they deliberately abstained from raising any question of detail or broaching any political question.

While it is too early to forecast any kind of weather but unsettled, it appears that the delegations have made good impressions on one another. Moreover, they have reached a gentleman's agreement already on

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Business Men Held 'Fed Up' With New Deal

Colby Says They Have Fill of Social and Economic Evangelism

Called Monotonous

Taxation 'Utterly Beyond Our Resources' Is Found in Budgetary Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 24—American business men are "fed up with the social and economic evangelism of the revivalist type which the New Deal spokesmen, from Richberg to Farley, so monotonously affect," Mr. Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, today told a joint session of the American Hardware Manufacturing Association and the National Wholesale Hardware Association. He sharply criticized, one by one, the measures adopted by the recovery administration.

Mr. Colby's speech followed two other strong criticisms of the New Deal here yesterday—one by Mr. George H. Huston of Philadelphia, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; the other by Mr. C. L. Bardo, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Policies All Wrong

Mr. Colby's heaviest guns were trained on the Administration's monetary policy, although he declared that not only this program, but its agricultural, industrial, budgetary and credit policies were all wrong. He saw the proposed central bank as "the very instrument of inflation"—as an institution which "connotes inflation."

"No one who is at all versed in the history of the catastrophic inflation which struck Germany down," he continued, "can fail to recall that it was through its central bank that Germany engineered her self-destructive inflation. The Government did not start its own printing presses. It merely forced the Reichsbank to buy its obligations and the bank was compelled to issue its paper tokens against them."

Confused Outlook

Mr. Colby held that "the mystery which the Administration seems to cultivate as to its monetary intention has so confused the outlook for American business that there is an almost complete cessation of the planning, adventuring and enterprise which are the signs of a normal business condition."

Abandonment of the gold standard and devaluation of the dollar, followed by the subsequent manipulation of the currency, Mr. Colby declared, "has resulted in an unstable condition that has made long-term commitments unthinkable and a broad and basic recovery impossible."

Turning to the budgetary policy of the Administration, he asserted that it was an entire reversal of democratic platform pledges, and that its "gargantuan scale of expenditure" means taxation "utterly beyond our resources."

Ever-Mounting Taxes

"Is it not clear," he said, "that the only prospect before us is one of ever-mounting taxes, accompanied by ever-diminishing yields, until the exhausted taxpayer is eliminated as even a theoretical factor in the government's financial calculations?

"Is it not equally clear that a depleted treasury will turn to budgetary inflation of the crudest and uncontrolled type, rather than confess

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Trade Expansionist

Sumner Welles
Assistant Secretary of State

Business Is Urged To Give Labor Its Bargaining Rights

Assistant Secretary of State and Harvard Man Call It Inevitable

Collective bargaining, and support for the President's reciprocal tariff treaties were respectively urged by Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, and Dr. Sumner Slichter of the Harvard business school in Boston today.

Mr. Slichter's challenge directly contradicted the prevailing sentiment in the convention, for The Associated Industries has been in the main opposed to collective bargaining.

"The workman of tomorrow will be an educated man," Mr. Slichter said. "He will expect the right to bargain collectively. The Government will help him to win it.

"Give him this right in advance—don't force him to fight for it."

Says Company Union Doomed

He continued:

"I speak quite frankly. Ten years from today, trade unions will be larger than both company unions and unorganized labor added together. Why? Because the Government will intervene to a greater extent than ever before. Unions controlled by employers will be in part broken up."

Many of the better company unions will survive, Mr. Slichter conceded, and many laborers will never join any union. But these two groups will be in the minority, he said. The time has come for business to recognize the trend and help progress rather than repress it."

In direct contrast to Professor Slichter was the employers' view presented by Mr. George L. Barnes, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Said Mr. Barnes:

"The operation of Section 7A has created so many labor difficulties,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Legion Board Asks Payment Of Cash Bonus

Committee on Legislation Finds Opportunity to Expedite Recovery

Plea From Educator

Head of N. E. A. Calls for Support of High Schools and Adult Classes

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 24 (AP)—Immediate cash payment by the Government of the soldier bonus at face value was recommended in a resolution adopted today by the American Legion legislative committee. Only two dissenting votes were cast.

Ray Kelly of Detroit, chairman of the committee, said no minority report would be submitted when the matter formally is presented on the convention floor, probably tomorrow.

Besides recommending immediate cash payment of the bonus, the committee went further and urged that the Government cancel interest on sums already borrowed against the value of the certificates and that where interest on loans has been paid it be refunded.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 24—"What the American Legion Can Do for Education" was the subject of the principal address, delivered by Dr. Henry Lester Smith, dean of the School of Education, Indiana University, and president of the National Education Association, at the first business session of the American Legion national convention meeting in the Olympia Theater this morning.

"The teacher and the legionnaire have much in common," declared Dr. Smith. "They are bound together by a type of loyalty which is associated with public service and common good. Both have dedicated themselves to the improvement of the common school which is the foundation of democratic government, where every man is a sovereign citizen.

"The manual of Americanism of the legion expresses the conviction that 'education is the corner stone upon which the future of this nation is built. Where there are good schools, we also find the good citizen.' It is to the American Legion that we owe much of the impetus that is back of American Education Week which has justly come to be one of the great annual events in American life. Last year during education week more than 8,000,000 adult citizens visited the schools."

Equality of Opportunity

The development and extension of high school education was urged upon the legionnaires. "The time has come when we should enroll all young people of high school age," Dr. Smith declared. "No investment ever made by the American people has paid dividends of comparable value. Without free high school education there can be no equality of opportunity in America.

"Another in the platform of what the American Legion can do for education is the development and extension of adult education. This is the logical outgrowth of universal high school opportunity. The public school in the past has concentrated on the level of childhood and of literacy. It has been too slow to deal with the problem of general ignorance and with the adult population as a whole. As a result the people of the nation who, in a democracy, must decide its social and political policies, have been obliged to get their information from sources which have a tremendous financial stake in the spread of information."

Development of Recreation

Better methods of financing a program of education should be developed, a task in which the Legion was asked by the educator to share. Also the development of public recreation under the auspices of the board of education.

"It is through the schools that we shall work our way back to sanity and well-being," the speaker concluded. "The free public school is the nation's most valuable possession. It is inconceivable that the American people will be turned from support of this great national institution by the sibboleths of false economy or so-called economic necessity. Let us improve and extend our schools to serve the well-being of every citizen in the nation."

Dates for American Education Week this year have been set for Nov. 5 through Nov. 11, Dr. Smith said, adding that mass meetings would be held throughout the country on Thursday, Nov. 1.

Child Welfare Report

Other speakers delivering short addresses were H. C. Fremming, president of the Oil Field, Gas Well & Refinery Workers of America, representing William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and W. Frank Persons, director of United States Employment Service.

Convention committee reports were heard. Financial relief to 212,085 children of veterans was extended by the child welfare committee of the Legion, it was reported. The amount expended was given as $739,498. In addition the report told of accomplishment along legislative lines of 14 additional states ratifying the Child Labor Amendment since the Legion included this objective in its program.

The amount of money expended for emergency relief included the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Girls In Boston Scout Convention To Promote World Peace Work

It devolves upon youth to change the warlike attitudes of nations, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt told the twentieth annual convention of the National Council of Girl Scouts in Boston today.

Some people say, she declared, that the changing of human nature is impossible.

"But I say," Mrs. Roosevelt stated, "that the history of the nation gives convincing proof that human nature can be changed; that it can be rid of the suspicion and fear now being bred in the consciousness of European youth."

The President's wife did not deny that conferences assumed a genuine place in the peace foundation of nations. But she pointed to the greater responsibility of teaching youth to "do those things we talk so much about."

Girls Must Carry Banner

In this latter crusade, she said, it is the girl of America who must carry the banner, initiate the march and keep the home fires burning for those battling on the national political fronts for world peace.

"On the whole," Mrs. Roosevelt told the several hundred Scouts gathered at the Hotel Statler," our relations with other nations have been free from fear. Because of this freedom, it devolves upon the youth of America to help the youth of other nations to understand each other.

"Little has been accomplished on the surface through conferences. But some day we will awake to what has been done through these avenues to teach youth to think in terms of peace and good will.

"You," she said with a sweeping gesture to include all her young audience, "will show the fruits of this crusade."

Mrs. Roosevelt Meets Mrs. Hoover

The conference brings several hundreds of Girl Scouts to Boston from all parts of the United States. Starting formally yesterday, with the welcoming of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, an ardent supporter of the Girl Scout movement, the convention officially swung into action at 10 a. m. today.

Sitting almost side by side on the platform, the wives of the President and former President met for the first time since Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration.

Mrs. Roosevelt had stolen a march on the several hundred people gathered at the main entrance to the hotel at 9:30 this morning. In true Lindbergh style, she slipped through a side entrance, was escorted quietly to her room and 10 minutes later was seated on the ball room plat-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Rail Retirement Act Declared Invalid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The railroad retirement law enacted at the last session of Congress was held unconstitutional today by Justice Alfred A. Wheat in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Repeal Echoes Reach Sharon Political Gale Near Hurricane Boston Hops to Washington

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Repeal

And Still the Stills

Score another for illicit-rum-raiding internal revenue agents, overworked since repeal. Yesterday a big clean-up down in Sharon. Bootleg alcohol distillery in Sharon Gardens, a four-acre setting in hothouse glass and greenery. Three shots, seven arrests, one escape. Today a hunt for higher-ups, the "big money" behind the elaborate still, conservatively valued at $150,000; plant capacity, 75,000 gallons a week, estimated loss in government revenue, $15,000 to $20,000 a day.

Meanwhile more facts today from Col. Josiah L. Reese, roving, rum-raiding specialist, Federal Alcohol Division, U. S. Department of Internal Revenue, recently detailed to New England. He says the Sharon still was small game compared with his hauls around Detroit, that gangs like the Purple and Capone are more troublesome. Second-hand equipment in Sharon indicated illicit distillers had been scared out of some other locality, probably Newark, where agents are hounding bootleg manufacturers hard.

Bootlegging since repeal, Colonel Reese said, has greatly increased the work of revenue agents. He added that the Government is going after the illicit distillers more vigorously than ever before, that a greater federal income is at stake.

Asked whether his men had the bootleggers on the run, the Colonel chuckled, replied tersely, "Well, as they say, 'We're making ourselves felt.'"

The Sharon still was the most elaborate illicit post-repeal plant uncovered in New England. Five greenhouses, a barn and other buildings housed a maze of machinery, two 16,000-gallon copper tanks, 30-foot electric cooker, eight 10,000-gallon vats of molasses, 10,000 five-gallon tin empties, motortrucks to move material about the plant, others disguised as oil tank trucks to transport molasses to the still, 12 Diesel engines pumping alcoholic fluids and mash.

A lookout's shanty was disguised as a florist's office, control center from which a push button sounded the alarms sending workers skeltering—into the arms of alert agents.

¶ ¶ ¶

Sharon commuters learned of the raid in newspapers on the station platform. Presence of the still in their community has been common talk for some weeks, many agreed; not before this morning, thought

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14
News of Sports—Page 10
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

Features

Boston and New England News .... 2 and 3
Events Tonight 2
Radio Time Table 3
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods 8
The Home Forum 11
The Law of Progress
[With Polish Translation]
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

Is our peacemaking atheistic? The Monitor's Chief Editorial Writer replies to this question in a helpful article in today's Weekly Magazine Section. Dorothy Adlow gives us some first-hand information on the development of Russia's film industry. Demaree Bess shows us that a curious mixture of Occidental and Oriental customs causes the modern Japanese to lead a "double life." Marjorie Shuler takes us sight-seeing half a mile under the sea, with Dr. Beebe. Dr. J. Moritz Bonn writes on "From Empire-Making to Empire-Breaking."

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, the second article in the "Who's to Blame for the Movies?" series, and a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week.

Repeal Echoes Reach Sharon

Political Gale Near Hurricane

Boston Hops to Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

others. If otherwise, argued the latter, why hadn't citizens informed the authorities? Awkward silences.

* * *

Seven men taken in the raid were arraigned at the federal building today, pleaded not guilty to charges of operating an unlicensed distillery, remained in custody in lieu of bail, $5000 each. Hearing, Nov. 2.

* * *

Secrecy marks the search for financial backers of the still, believed to have been bootlegging alcohol through distributors in the South. Federal agents declined to mention names, admitted a possible connection between Sharon Gardens distillery and a prize fight camp operating there in recent years, at least "some significance" by inference. Newspaper men mentioned names regarding higher-ups unfamiliar to roving federal agents.

Politics

Lightning Arresters Needed

Political clouds gathered today over the head of Mr. James M. Curley, Democratic candidate for Governor; from their darkest billows his opponents hurled thunderbolts at him.

From Miss Emily McCarthy of Arlington, secretary of the League of Independent Democrats of Massachusetts, came a sharp attack on Mr. Curley's consistency, Cryptically she asked how he could be at one and the same time a devoted follower of President Roosevelt as he claims to be and a supporter of immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Ripped another thunderbolt through the air, this time from Mr. Joel W. Eastman, Boston lawyer, speaking in Somerville this afternoon. Mr. Eastman charged that Mr. Curley had promised western Massachusetts that he would obtain $15,000,000 of federal money with which to build a race track in Lenox; the lightning slithered menacingly about the former Mayor as Mr. Eastman charged this promise was a violation of the Corrupt Practices Act forbidding any office seeker from promising any consideration for his vote.

* * *

Ugly got the storm as Mr. John P. Clancy, treasurer of the Boston Democratic City Committee, last night stepped before the microphone. He charged and accused fore and aft, he charged the former Mayor with having secretly aided the former Republican Governor, Mr. Frank A. Allen; he charged Mr. Curley with having made Mr. Frank A. Goodwin chairman of the Boston Finance Commission for services rendered; he charged that "the gold dust twins," Mr. Curley and Mr. Goodwin, had scoured Boston clean. Mr. Clancy alluded to Mr. Goodwin, the independent candidate for Governor, as "Mr. Curley's assistant candidate."

And then the heat lightning flashed. Mr. Robert M. Washburn, Republican candidate for Senator, last night went before the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston, continued his campaign of wit and phrases. Said he: "With Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge promising to follow the President wherever he goes, President Roosevelt could hold Massachusetts' two principal votes in the Senate by proxy."

* * *

Mr. Curley, unscathed, tossed back bolt for bolt in his addresses in Middleton, North Andover, Topsfield, Hamilton and Gloucester. Again he defended his record as Mayor of Boston, declared Boston's government rose only $300,000 from 1929 to 1934 under his régime despite a $10,000,000 rise in welfare costs. Again he pledged loyalty to the Administration; again he assailed Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, his Republican opponent, as a scion of the "House of Morgan," of vested interests, of Wall Street.

Mr. Bacon in his circuit of Bristol County yesterday was in a self-congratulatory mood, commented contentedly on the recent indorsements of his candidacy by Prof. William Taussig of Harvard, of Mrs. William A. Gaston, widow of a former Democratic candidate for Governor.

Aviation

En Route to Washington

A Boston business man in the year 1800, who wished to find what sort of a "new deal" he was getting from the new American Government after the "King's deal," would have had to take a journey of a week by stagecoach over the post roads between Boston and Washington. But today a Boston "new dealer" can made it by air in three and a half hours from Boston to Washington.

Air service between Boston and Washington, canceled two days on account of unflyable weather, was opened today. Fine clear weather prevailed above an unbroken sea of clouds on the flight, yet most of Atlantic seaboarders on the ground today pursued their daily tasks under sullen skies.

Opening of service from Boston to Washington is preliminary to service to the west coast from Washington. When flying fields, beacons, radio and intermediate fields have been established along the route from Washington to Dallas, service out of Boston will connect with American Airlines' sleeper service out of Dallas to Los Angeles.

Strike

Board Idle Too

The New England Regional labor board was set up as a great liquidating institution for frozen labor disputes.

Today, almost within hailing distance of its office, Boston's Fish Pier was still tied up with a strike, nearing the end of its third week.

Such a board is sound in theory. But it must receive appeals from one side or the other to start action. In industrial disputes neither side wishes to make the first overture because it may be read as a sign of weakness. Under these circumstances the board cannot act, might as well not exist.

Today in the fish strike found both sides taking the position of refusing to appeal for arbitration, strengthened by the fact that an appeal to the board in September had brought no results.

But one possible break in the strikers' ranks appeared imminent. The dealers reported a delegate from the Marine Engineers Union had told them the engineers were ready to return to work.

Meanwhile, seven well-laden vessels came in, moving cautiously among the larger number of stout fishing smacks tied up in inaction, a vivid contrast to the bustling scenes of activity which are normally the pier's lot.

Education

What Has Mother to Say?

Harvard last week announced that 20 mothers had been invited to visit college during the year to inspect the dining halls, kitchens, talk with boys, give suggestions on menus. "The boys are too fussy once they get away from home," thinks Mr. Roy L. Westcott, head of the halls.

From the University of Vermont comes another invitation to mothers to cast a matriarchal eye over student welfare at U. of V. Miss Marian Patterson, dean of women, invites mothers of the college girls to come to Burlington, view the living quarters, inspect the menus, visit the classrooms, talk with faculty advisers.

A particularly interesting experiment is being carried out in Rand House where 23 girls take turns supervising activities; buying and cooking food, cleaning the building, doing necessary minor repairs. The plan allows each girl to work one week and for two weeks have complete freedom from duties. No interference with classes occurs. Colleges in Chicago, Boston, Oberlin, Cincinnati, Harrisburg, the University of Tennessee and Columbia are watching the experiment with interest.

* * *

Politics in Theory

Away to a fast start was the annual school of politics yesterday. As Messrs. Curley, Bacon and Goodwin stumped the State in the pursuit of practical politics, this school sat and deliberated on theoretical ideal politics.

Sponsored by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and the Boston League, the school settled down to a two-day pow-wow.

Early in its deliberations it heard Mr. Kenneth H. Damren, County Personnel Director. Some of the Damren points included the following: Civil service is too deeply entrenched to be in danger by any flood of political patronage. Needed is a still broader application of civil service. Contrary to some schools of thought government is not to be run like a business; economy, profit are not its sole aims; it exists for service and must obtain the finest men to fill its positions.

Recovery

An Ace in the New Deal

The trump card of the Federal Government in pushing its housing program is about to be played. Thus far, millions in loans, lowering of interest rates, outright subsidies—all have failed to produce a real housing boom. So a decisive move is forthcoming.

The plan, as announced today, is to insure mortgages. A regular insurance fund will be built up—to repay any bank when a houseowner cannot pay off his debt. Then there will be but little risk. Banks will drop their mortgage rates sharply—perhaps to 4 or 4½ per cent.

News of the plan came back from Washington with Charles A. Malley, state director for the federal housing program. Over the week-end, he said, details of the insurance fund were drawn up. Some time next month it is expected to go into operation.

Payments into the insurance fund are to come from a small tax added onto the interest charges. Estimates as to its size vary from one half of 1 per cent to 1 per cent.

At first glance, said Mr. Mallory, it looks as if the rates of mortgage interest would be increased. But the rates are too high today because of the excessive risk. When the insurance fund does away with the risk, the rates should fall far more than the tiny amount of the insurance charge.

* * *

A Very Small Stick

The days of Teddy Roosevelt are coming to life again, as far as monopolies are concerned. Day by day, the present-day Roosevelt moves away from the monopolist trends of the NRA. Month by month investigations of private utilities in the states come into the news.

Today, a Watertown lawyer tried to stir up a similar investigation in Massachusetts. Vigorously he took Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner to task; said he was neglecting to act on facts that had been submitted to him.

Five alleged illegalities and a list of 98 exhibits were recently sent to Mr. Warner by this attorney, Mr. Wycliffe C. Marshall. "You did not investigate further," he said in today's statement to the press. You only said the department of public utilities has not brought the matter to your attention.

"Is this due to politics?" Mr. Wycliffe asked.

White House Honors Girl Scouts

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Hoover Greet Leaders

Left to right: Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth, Commissioner, Boston Girl Scout Council; Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Honorary President; Mrs. Frederick Edey, National President; Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Former Chairman of the Board, Now Member at Large.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Girls To Promote World Peace Work

(Continued from Page 1)

form before most of the crowd knew she was present.

When word flashed through the lobby that Mrs. Roosevelt had evaded them, the crowd milled rapidly toward the hall. With every seat taken, the throngs seized every available bit of standing room on the floor and in the balcony.

A wave of applause greeted Mrs. Roosevelt as she stepped to the front of the platform. The soft blue of her gown and jet-black hat contrasted vividly with the forest green of those around her, the regulation Scout uniform.

The President's wife was formally introduced to the audience by Mrs. Frederick Edey, president of the Girl Scouts, Inc. Mrs. Eddy paid a glowing tribute to both the honored guests for their valuable support to the Girl Scout movement.

Mrs. Valentine Hollinsworth, commissioner of the Boston Council of Girl Scouts, opened the meeting with a welcoming address.

A distinct tribute was paid to Mrs. Hoover by Mrs. Nicholas Brady, chairman of the board of directors, for "her foresight in encouraging a national plan of Scout organization and development."

"I realize," Mrs. Brady stated, "that we need leaders of the right type. They share the problem of providing outlets for the natural yearning that girls have for service. I am confident that results will justify all our energies."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital . . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . . $2,500,000
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30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
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New England's Fastest Growing Fuel Concern
White Fuel Corporation
Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil
Christian Science Sanitorium Uses White Fuels Exclusively
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Fine values offered by an old established firm.
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FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers*.
Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time.
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DISCRIMINATING matron and fastidious miss alike find that we can give them comfort and that "carefully groomed," slender effect with
IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"
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378 Boylston Street, Boston
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WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

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Fitting Foundations
In Semi-Custom Fashions
These garments are boned with the only woven-wire stay in existence. Flexible, durable, comfortable! NuBone Corset Shop, Suite 728, opp. elevator, Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 1613.

WAGNER SIGNS
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4 ST. BOTOLPH ST., BOSTON
KENmore 6423
No order too small—
None too large
for our consideration
Prompt and efficient service

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"GAY WHEN" (Shubert). Harry Richman in a new musical comedy. 8:30.

"THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE" (Colonial). New play based upon Walter B. Edmonds' novel "Rome Haul," which attempts to reproduce the atmosphere of canal boat days. 8:15.

"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). Eugene O'Neill's comedy, presented by the Theatre Guild, with George M. Cohan. 8:10.

"MEN IN WHITE" (Majestic). Pulitzer Prize was won by this play dealing with hospital life. Presented by the Group Theatre. 8:30.

RUTH DRAPER (Wilbur). Character sketches: "The Italian Lesson," "In County Kerry," "A Class in Greek Poise," "A German Governess," "A Debutante," "Showing the Garden," and "Vive la France." 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — King Vidor's "Our Daily Bread." A group of depression victims start a community farm and are faced by the drought. The climax comes when water rushes down their irrigation ditch. Fenway at 2:20, 6:53, 7:30, 10:06. Paramount at 10:16 a. m., 12:51, 3:26, 8:01, 8:36. Also "Kansas City Princess."

SCOLLAY—"Kansas City Princess," with Glenda Farrell and Joan Blondell as "gold digging" manicurists. Vaudeville. 12:10, 3:26, 6:32, 9:58.

EXETER—Grace Moore in "One Night of Love," musical film. 3:25, 6:15, 9. Also Zasu Pitts and Slim Summerville in "Their Big Moment."

FINE ARTS—"Adieu, les beaux jours," with Brigitte Helm and beautiful European scenery as a background. Educational short subjects and Mickey Mouse. 1:40, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20.

BOSTON—"Million Dollar Ransom," from a Damon Runyon story. Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks and his orchestra. 10:16 a. m., 1:21, 4:31, 7:41, 10:51.

MODERN—Cecil B. DeMille's "Cleopatra," with Claudette Colbert and Warren William speaking in modern English. 10:03 a. m., 12:54, 3:45, 6:36, 9:30. Also "Hollywood Mystery."

KEITH'S—"Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "The Gay Divorcee." Edward Everett Horton and Alice Brady also in the cast. 10:27 a. m., 12:40, 2:53, 5:06, 7:19, 9:29.

ORPHEUM—Michael Arlen's story "The Green Hat," under the new title "Outcast Lady," with Constance Bennett. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Will Rogers in "Judge Priest." Irvin S. Cobb's story of a southern judge. With Stepin Fetchit, Tom Brown and Anita Louise. 11:05 p. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:35.

STATE—Sir James Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows," with Helen Hayes, Brian Aherne and Madge Evans. 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

UPTOWN—"The Count of Monte Cristo." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10. Also "La Cucaracha."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Throne of the Gods," Himalayan mountain climbing pictures; "Africa, Land of Contrast"; Bing Crosby comedy; Oswald cartoon; other shorts and news reels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND — "Personality Kid." 1, 3:36, 6:52, 9:46. Also "Housewife."

TREMONT—Katharine Hepburn in "Spitfire," and "42nd Street." Continuous 9 a. m. to 11.

Music

ROLAND HAYES—Jordan Hall. 8:30.
ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Special concert at 46 Millmont Street, Roxbury. 8.

Other Events

DANCE LECTURE — M. Adolphe Robicheau gives first of three Wednesday evening lectures on the art of enjoying a dance concert and ballet. Free tickets may be obtained at the studio in the Pierce Building, 12 Huntington Avenue. 8.

HARVARD OBSERVATORY—Open Night. Lecture on the planets by Dr. G. C. Cillie, followed by telescopic observations if weather is good. 60 Garden Street, Cambridge. 7:30 and 9.

Tomorrow

New Movie Programs

FINE ARTS—Dostoievski's "St. Petersburg Nights."
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Caravan," and "Six-Day Bike Race," with Joe Brown.
EXETER—Ann Harding in "The Fountain," and Robert Montgomery in "Hideout."

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM — Richard Moulton, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Flowers in Design," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.
CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture. "Winging South." 9:30 a. m.
CANADIAN CLUB AUXILIARY — Annual Charity Bazaar, Y. W. C. A. auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street. 2.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

The Picture Coiffure
for your picture gown!
Coiffure featured on page 113 of the November Woman's Home Companion

As a foundation for one of these new "Picture Coiffures," one of our skillful permanents. And of course we'll be happy to create for you any type of coiffure you desire . . . and give you a permanent in keeping with it. Permanents are from $10 to $15 in the American Salon and $15 to $20 in the French Salon. Also, during the cold weather we recommend our hot oil manicures.

CONSULT Mr. Anthony at any time . . . he is an expert on permanents, hair tinting, cutting or styling, and will be happy to advise you on any hair problem. For appointments, call HANcock 9000.

AMERICAN SALON—FRENCH SALON—BALCONY—ANNEX

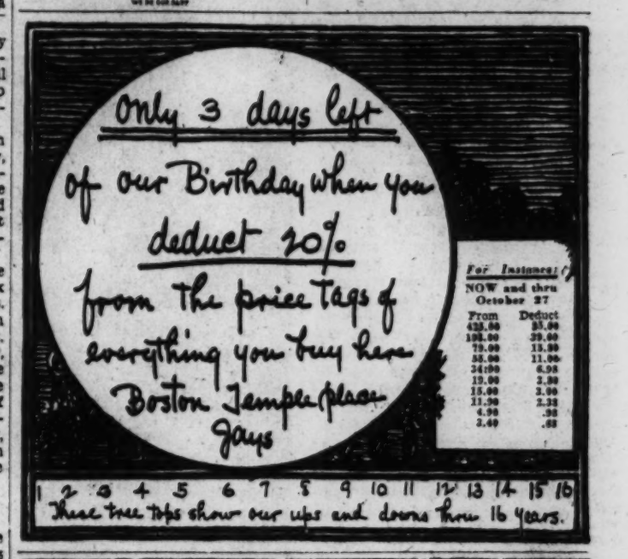
Two and Three-Piece
KNIT SUITS
The finest of qualities in an endless variety of styles and colors.
AVALON, Cardigan Suit, $42.00
Cardigan and Skirt of finest Botany Wool in a racked stitch. Colors are Blue Mist—Blackberry—Corn—Commander Blue—Shell Beige—Olive—Wallflower and White. Sizes 34 to 40.
AURIOL, Jumper, $18.50
This beautiful blouse in a horizontal stripe is a sharp contrast to the rest of the suit. The vertical stripe and three bows are in a contrasting color.
Other models in SILK and WOOL, INDIAN CASHMERE and BOTANY.
Romanes and Paterson
—KENmore 2147—
581 Boylston Street, Boston . . . In Copley Square

The Lancaster $10.00
The Brookfield $37.50
The Madison $12.50
TO HOME OWNERS: ARCHITECTS: DECORATORS: CONTRACTORS
You are cordially invited to attend the opening of our new Lighting Fixture Display
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH
to view a complete showing of
CHASE LIGHTING
Whether you rent, own your home or hope to own one, this beautiful line of Chase Lighting Fixtures is well worth seeing. It is the first ensemble of authentically designed Lighting Fixtures to be made in the leading periods of decoration: Early English, Early American, Federal, Georgian, Empire Classic, Modern and American Adaptations.
SAGER ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO.
615 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

The Shanghai Shell $18.00
Tea Trade-Lantern $17.50
The Rama $18.00

DINNER AT EIGHT

demands smart dinner uniforms found here in new Fall styles, all sizes and colors and, as usual, low prices.
Josephine Foley Uniform Shop
59 Temple Pl., 9th Floor Blake Bldg. LIB erty 3378
BOSTON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For Instance:
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
These tree tops show our ups and downs from 16 years.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS
Exhibits and Concessions
THESE ADVERTISERS
are located within the gates of A Century of Progress in Chicago, Ill. They are particularly interested in attracting Monitor readers who are visitors at the Fair and would appreciate your mentioning to them that you have seen their advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Your Grocer has this World's Fair Favorite
It's the favorite right in your neighborhood, too. More families serve Wonder Bread than any other kind. It's slo-baked . . . fully delicious and nourishing . . . the kind of bread you want for *your* family!
CONTINENTAL BAKING COMPANY Incorporated
WONDER BREAD
It's Slo-Baked

SEE THE NORGE EXHIBIT IN THE ELECTRICAL BLDG.
and Learn the Exclusive Advantages of
Rollator Refrigeration
See why the Norge performs so perfectly under any conditions—why it continues to chill foods and to freeze ice in the hottest kitchen—why it is so economical to operate. See the Norge demonstration of Rollator Refrigeration, Whirlator Oil Burners, Broilator Stoves and Norge Washers.
NORGE CORPORATION, Division of Borg-Warner
Section E, Spaces 6, 7 and 8 Electrical Building
A Century of Progress
*Norge also shown in the Borg-Warner exhibit in the Travel & Transport Building, in the Porcelain Enamel Parade in the General Exhibits Building, the Brick Manufacturers' Model Home and the National Lumber Manufacturers' Budget Home.

We Invite You to Visit the SHERWIN-WILLIAMS EXHIBIT at CENTURY OF PROGRESS
MAIN FLOOR—HALL OF SCIENCE
See the delightful display of Sherwin-Williams color combinations and decorative schemes. Avail yourself of the fund of interesting and helpful information. And be sure to get your free cop of "The Home Decorator"—a fascinating book which contains 101 suggestions for beautifying your home with Sherwin-Williams paints.
Sherwin-Williams SEMI-LUSTRE the amazing washable finish for walls and woodwork—12 pastel tints.
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Telephone
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Telephone RAN. 7641

Business Is Urged To Give Labor Its Bargaining Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

instead of allaying them, that it seems to me sufficient proof of its character.

"The trouble as I see it," he continued, "arose from the usual procedure of a bureaucratic administration. The first thing one of the federal bureaus does is sit down and write out a mass of regulations and rules: then the officials spend the rest of their time attempting to interpret them and apply then to given conditions.

"Before long they are so ensnared by the meshes of the web they have attempted to weave neither they nor any one else can see the way clear."

If they would forget every suspicion of the honesty and sincerity of management for awhile, Mr. Barnes concluded, and give to the management of the industries the confidence in their integrity to which they are entitled, we would make a much greater advance. They should drop these suspicions and insinuations that have colored the new laws, and directed their administration, he said.

To Sell One Must Also Buy

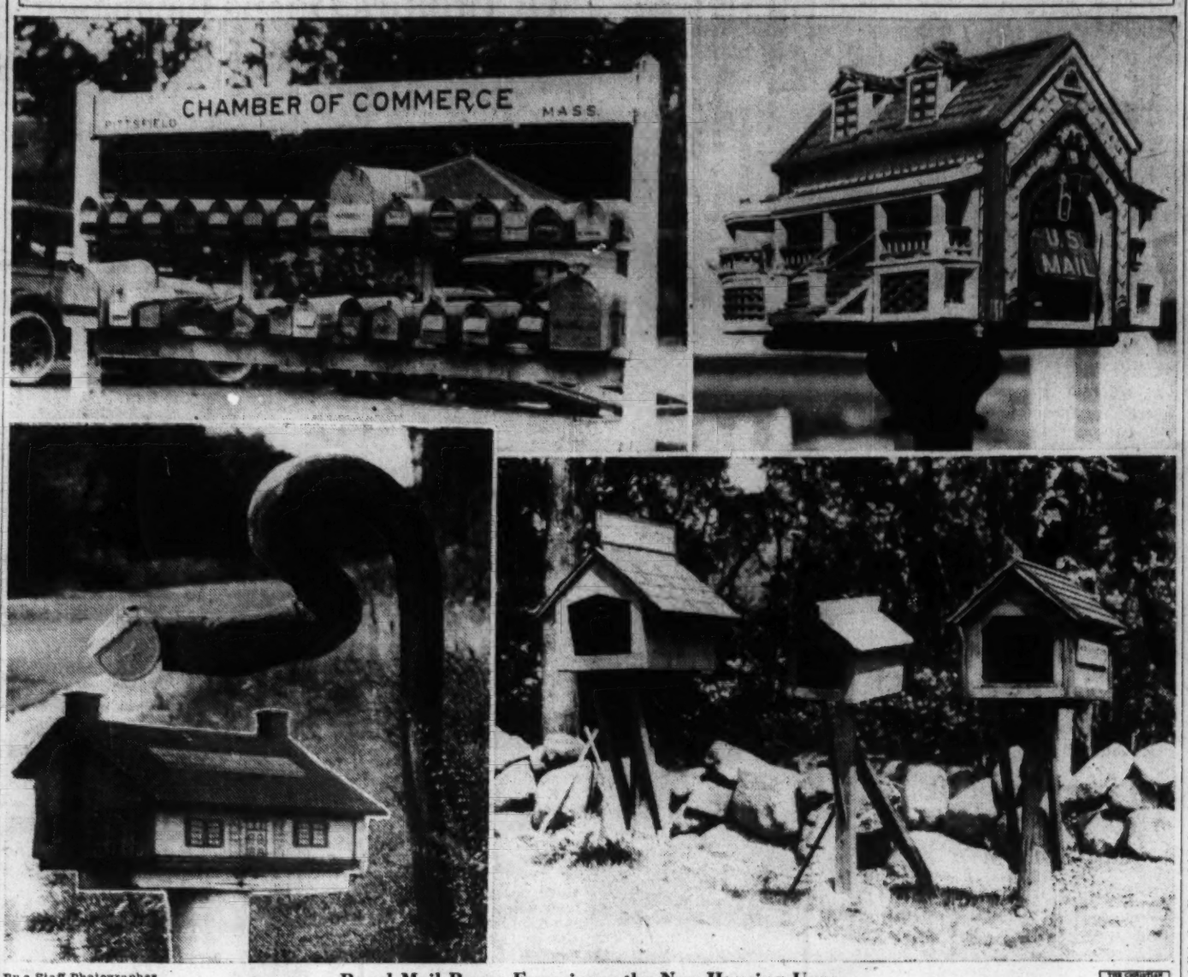
Massachusetts business was bluntly asked to accept the inevitable drawbacks of the new foreign trade treaties without complaint, by Mr. Welles.

"You are greatly benefiting from these treaties," he said. "The astonishing success of the first of these treaties with Cuba has proved that.

"But do not forget that in order to sell, it is necessary to buy." Mr. Welles said that the trade concessions to Cuba in the form of lowered tariffs should not prove damaging to Massachusetts industry. The gains from expansion, he said, should far outweigh the losses from competition by increased imports."

Agreements will soon be completed with 12 more countries, he told the convention. If they are as successful as the Cuban treaty, he said, which already has expanded exports to Cuba by 60 per cent, a major boom in foreign trade is in prospect.

Their Guests Are Always Transients



By a Staff Photographer — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rural Mail Boxes Experience the New Housing Urge

Dwellers in the Country Are Architects of Their Own Universe as Evidenced by Their Outlet for Artistic Activities Such as the Letter Carrier Observes on His Route.

The New England mail box dresses up. No more is it just a piece of pounded tin, cold receptacle for packages and letters, such as represented in the upper left at Pittsfield, Mass. Up-and-coming ruralites are utilizing their inventive genius to make their boxes look like everything from a swan's head to a Cape Cod bungalow. Consider the Horseneck Beach resident who has built an ornate house, with piazza, steps, dormer windows and all (upper right); the dweller on the Roosevelt Highway in Maine who nailed his box to a twisted tree trunk (lower left); and the Bristol (N. H.) families that have built their mail boxes big enough to accommodate big parcel post packages (lower right). Certainly these new-fangled boxes must make the rural postman's daily journey more amusing.

Boston Snapshots

A Loaf, Water, Newspapers and Peace—At the Boston Advertising Club's luncheon yesterday, Massachusetts' Governor, Mr. Joseph B. Ely, a Democrat, chatted amicably with the Republican candidate for his position, Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon. He also bestowed high praise upon the stanchly Republican New York Herald Tribune, whose vice-president and advertising manager, Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, wife of its publisher, Mr. Ogden Reid, was the speaker of the day.

"Perhaps in the long run advertising may be the means of bringing peace to the whole world," said dynamic Mrs. Reid in the course of her speech, during which an assentially businesslike lorgnette was occasionally brought into play. To show how this could be done she described the work initiated by M. Louis Barthou, as Minister of Foreign Affairs for France.

He began, said Mrs. Reid, by encouraging the French press to publish wherever possible, little stories sympathetic to Italy and Italians. At the same time influence was brought to bear on the Italian Foreign Office to discourage the Italian press from publishing matter critical of France and Frenchmen. He then saw to it that French tourist agencies offered—through advertising—attractive rates to Italian students. Soon Italian agencies reciprocated, and as a result many groups of students have passed across the border in both directions and many seeds of understanding and sympathy have been sown.

Through advertising, Mrs. Reid continued, it should be possible to present the economic idea of peace, quite apart from its sentimental and human side which has been stressed so much.

This is only one of many services which newspaper advertising can perform for the world, according to Mrs. Reid, for in spite of criticism, she said, newspaper advertising is as essential a part of modern life as is a loaf of bread or a glass of pure water—two of the most important and least appreciated things, as far as most people are concerned.

"We look more easily than we listen," she said, in stating her firm belief that in the near future radio and printed advertising will work closely together, with newspaper advertisements clinching in concrete fashion the thoughts presented in radio programs.

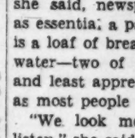
* * *

Free Show—The words "free show" are seldom associated with the Theater Guild or with Eugene O'Neill—and yet George M. Cohan let his friends in North Brookfield know that he wanted admission to be free when he stages, "Ah, Wilderness!" which is playing in Boston at the Plymouth Theater now, in the Town Hall there on the night of Oct. 29. With the problem of accommodating the whole town in an auditorium seating about 500, however, the committee in charge of arrangements is considering an admission fee.

Although a native of Providence, R. I., Mr. Cohan passed a good deal of his early boyhood in North Brookfield and likes to call it his "home town." The curtain and most of the stage equipment in the Town Hall have been presented by him.

* * *

No Song for Swan Boats—No sad, sweet song rises from the Public Garden as the swan boats depart each fall. Passers-by simply notice suddenly that they are no longer there at the little green dock and that real swans, with an even more regal bend to their proud necks, are left holding undisputed sway over the watery domain.



Last week the boats abandoned their usual noiseless gliding motion, to jolt across by road to winter quarters in Brighton, where they will rest until the middle of April.

For more than 50 years they have moved drowsily about the little lagoon in response to the foot power of the pilot sitting astride a wooden bird at the stern. An unromantic paddle wheel inside the white swan does the work. Mr. Robert Paget invented these boats after 10 years operation of ordinary rowboats on the lake. His son Mr. John J. Paget is now commodore of the fleet.

* * *

Newsboy Guides—One of Boston's unique institutions is the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, at 10 Somerset Street, and one of this institution's most unique activities is the guiding of visitors through the intricacies of the city in a way calculated to satisfy them completely, whatever their particular interest may be.

Specially trained boys are ready to give this service at a moment's notice. The visitor simply pays a flat charge for each hour of his guide's service, and provides for incidental traveling expenses. If he is interested in a short tour of historic spots down town, he has only to say so—and he will see them all in a short enough time—with a running fire of information and casual comment thrown in. If he wishes to roam farther field to suburban points, that is just as easily arranged—or if his interests lie in the direction of modern buildings or factories the boy is just as competent to conduct him.

During the summer months just ended more than 500 visitors were given what they agreed was a thoroughly interesting view of Boston, in this way.

The foundation has just begun its regular winter season and all its educational and recreational activities are in full swing. Classes in music, woodworking, printing, aviation, leathercraft, public speaking, journalism and many other subjects are being given. Altogether more than 60 classes and clubs are in operation.

Last week new talking picture equipment, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz, was used for the first time. More than 800 boys applauded enthusiastically at the end of the show.

Dairymen to Fight Control

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24 (AP)—In revolt against federal milk administration in Rhode Island, 150 members of the newly formed Rhode Island Dairymen's Protective Association met here last night, elected officers and raised money for a legal fight. They barred Mr. Samuel W. Tator, milk administrator, and other officers from the meeting.

Counterfeit Money Floods Springfield; Bootleggers Blamed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—Springfield has been flooded with counterfeit money in recent weeks, it was revealed here yesterday by a secret service officer who came here to work on the case. The officer, who declined to permit publication of his name, stated that to a considerable extent the same condition prevails throughout the United States, the Treasury Department being confronted with the most serious wave of counterfeiting in its history.

Liquor racketeers and bootleggers whose source of income suffered when the prohibition law was repealed are blamed for the flood of spurious money, the federal agent said. So far, he added, the Government has been unable to cope with the situation or discover the chief sources of the counterfeit bills.

One stumblingblock in the way of running down the source of the fake money is the federal court ruling that the evidence of a person passing a counterfeit bill is not considered sufficient evidence for conviction, the agent said. This is how the counterfeiters operate, he said, by placing spurious money, one bill at a time, through ignorant men and boys.

New Hampshire ERA To Put Actors to Work

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24 (AP)—The jobless actor will be given an opportunity to work under a program under way in the women's division of the state emergency relief administration.

Announcement was made today that from time to time reputable unemployed actors will be used for feature parts in plays to be presented in communities throughout the State. The first production "The Wasp" is already in rehearsal. Some 500 names of those who want parts in plays have been listed.

IN New York IT'S THE
BARCLAY
111 EAST 48TH STREET
JUST OFF PARK AVENUE

THE quiet, dignified atmosphere of The Barclay appeals strongly to Monitor readers of whom we have many, both permanent and transient. We are grateful for their patronage and extend a welcome to all others.

Less than 5 minutes walk to Grand Central Station and Fifth Church

GEO. W. LINDHOLM, Manager

NEW ZEALAND
Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, Sydney... on modern Aorangi and Niagara. From Vancouver and Victoria. Low-cost round-trip fares. Inclusive Tours. Inquire any Canadian Pacific office.
Canadian Australasian Line

Established Nearly Half a Century
THOMAS SMITH
Specializing in Old and New VIOLINS and 'CELLOS.
Bows by eminent makers. Guaranteed strings. The "Thomas Smith" cases. Write for catalogue.
181 and 183 Sherlock Street
Birmingham, England

Individual Action Declared New NRA Policy for Industry

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP)—Prof. Walton H. Hamilton of the Yale law school faculty, a member of the NRA board, said today he did not know the source of reports from Washington which asserted the NRA had adopted a new policy designed to promote industrial capacity production, lower prices and in this way create consumer demand and put men back to work.

Mr. Hamilton said the board had not committed itself to a "broad policy of that sort."

Alluding to board action, Professor Hamilton said it was his belief each industry would be dealt with individually, explaining that action taken generally might spur recovery in one field and retard it in another.

He said the board has been concerned almost entirely with reorganizing NRA, creating new channels through which business and government may coöperate, and bringing in new men to take over important posts.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy weather tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday; moderate northeasterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness; slightly warmer Thursday, probably followed by rain at night.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Thursday cloudy and warmer, probably followed by rain in the late afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness; slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	53	New Orleans	70	86
Bermuda	70	80	New York	54	60
Chicago	54	66	Norfolk, Va.	58	66
Denver	44	56	Philadelphia	56	66
Helena, Mont.	38	48	St. Louis	64	82
Jacksonville	64	82	St. Paul	52	72
Kansas City	58	82	San Francisco	56	68
Los Angeles	66	80	Washington	56	66
Miami, Fla.	78	84			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 24.
B—Maximum, Oct. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:02 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Thursday, 12:36 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:20 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	NBC dance music	Organ recital	Adventure sketch
5:15	"Skipper Jim"	Tom Mix; sketch	Pirate story	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Musical drama	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	Adventure sketch	CBS vocal trio
6:00	"Air Adventures"	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Political speakers	sketches; music	Music; sketch	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	Political speakers	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Billy Batchelor	King's Pesters	network sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Salute program	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Plantation Echoes	Gene and Glenn	"Just Plain Bill"	Political talk
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch	Popular vocal	Bede Best	Golf lesson
7:45	Dangerous Paradise	Political speakers	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00	"The Fog Has Ears,"	Mary Pickford and	Political talk	ERA Civic Orchestra
8:15	dramatic sketch	stock company	Edwin C. Hill	concert
8:30	Studio speakers	Popular soloists &	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel program	orchestra	soloist; orchestra	dramatic sketch
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini;	Organ recital,
9:15	Sing," sketch	night: Fred Allen;	chorus; orchestra	Harry Rodgers
9:30	John McCormack,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Local dance music
9:45	Irish tenor	and orchestra	Gracie"; orch.	News Service
10:00	Dennis King; orch.	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Perley Stevens and
10:15	Madame Sylvia	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America	his orchestra
10:30	"As I See It"	Floyd Gibbons	Talk; dance music	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	Local dance music	Musical program	Musical Rhymes	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; speaker	Forecasts; events	News Service	Leon Belasco & his
11:15	Local dance music	Voice of Romance	Local dance music	orchestra
11:30	"Dead Men Prowl,"	Jolly Coburn and	Ozzie Nelson and	Local dance music
11:45	dramatic sketch	his orchestra	his orchestra	Sign off

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "Stones of History," NBC dramatic sketch.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: Music—"An Autumn Day."
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album"; half hour of classical recordings.
3:15 WBZ, WNAC, Dedication of new Department of Justice building, Washington, D. C.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; concert orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, Talk, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, at Youth Day Conference.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Little Women," dramatic sketch based on Louisa May Alcott book.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody: concert orchestra; chorus; narrator.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: James Cagney; Carmel Myers; Lou Holtz.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty: John W. O'Leary, industrialist; Edwin C. Hill; Edward Nell, baritone; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; players; skit; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Annette Hanshaw; Ted Husing; Casa Loma Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Address, Ogden L. Mills, before Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: tabloid version of "Flying High"; regular soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood: soloists; sketch; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "Our Machine Age," David C. Coyle, Eveline Burns, NBC speakers.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.

Mt. Greylock Memorial Invaded by Moisture

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—The State's $200,000 war memorial on the summit of Mt. Greylock, highest peak in Massachusetts, is in danger of damage from moisture condensing on the metal within the tower, seeping into the rotunda, corroding brass and affecting the plaster, an inspection yesterday indicated.

Clouds completely obscured the tower, the moisture filling the interior. As the heavy outer doors were opened, drops of water were revealed hanging inside. Water was steadily dripping down through the opening in the ceiling of the rotunda and splashing on the tiled floor. The seepage was coming through the ceiling close to the elaborately gilded mosaic.

Hotel Group to Admit Women

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—Women proprietors of hotels and resorts may join the New England Hotel Association, the organization voted yesterday at its annual convention here. The convention, however, failed to name a woman as an official of the association.

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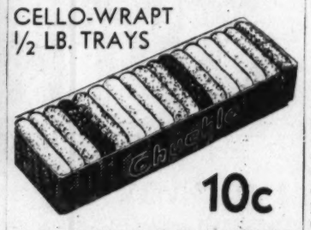

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Federal Funds Await Railroads

Cable Merger Inquiry Ordered

Illegal Oil Arouses President

Navy to Decide Upon Possible Use of the Hulk of Morro Castle—Roof-Top Landing Fields for Autogiros in City Centers Advocated

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—National politics and economics today revolved around the White House study, where—with an insouciant disregard for dead lines—President Roosevelt had deferred writing his speech to the American Bankers' Association until this afternoon. He shut himself from all callers, and was doing a last-minute job, as he generally does in speech writing, based upon conferences he has held with leading authorities for weeks, and facts they have gathered for him.

Apart from the banking situation, the political pot continued to boil over here. The White House was in receipt of telegraphic protests from Upton Sinclair against the newspapers of California, and was taking no action upon them. President Roosevelt, with unusual emphasis, refused to comment on Mr. Sinclair's candidacy this morning.

But as to the charge of political capital being made out of relief expenditures the President refused to repudiate those making the claim in behalf of Democratic candidates. In his view, it was a case of Democrats saying, "Look at the good we have done," and Republicans retorting, "You're trying to buy the voters." So, he concluded, "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

* * *

Railroad Relief: United States railroads, which last year got new rails on government money loaned to them at 4 per cent, may get even nicer things this coming year, and at a lower rate of interest. When asked at his press conference this morning if the Government would help the roads buy new rolling stock, the President replied that probably money would be available at as low as 3½ per cent.

The catch comes as usual in the words "adequate security." The President added that, of course, there would have to be such security behind all loans. And the lending agencies of the Government, RFC, PWA and Federal Reserve System, already have reputations for interpreting "adequate" literally.

Regardless of the catch, the likelihood is opened up that federal money will be available if and when the United States carriers undertake a general scramble for streamlined equipment. There is already strong evidence such equipment would solve many railroading ills. It would greatly increase speed, allegedly without any sacrifice in comfort. Cost of operation would be drastically reduced due to smallness of the units and to the marked reduction in weight per passenger.

In fact, the hope is already being expressed here that streamlined railroad equipment will turn out to be the new industry which will start the wheels of recovery moving at high speed and bring the country back to normal. The potential benefit to logging industries is fully appreciated.

Early tests appear to bear out the possibility. The Burlington's Zephyr is a great success. The Union Pacific is more than enthusiastic over its experimental train. Meanwhile the Baltimore & Ohio is quietly building two trains of radically new design which they believe will be far the best of all.

* * *

Merging Communications: The engineering dream of some day uniting into a single coördinated network the present diverse strands of telegraph and telephone, underwater cables, and radio is to be investigated by the telegraph division of the Federal Communications Commission.

Orders went out today for hearings to begin early in December as to the feasibility and desirability of nation-wide mergers of communication companies into a single vast system. Announcement of the long-awaited hearings is expected to bring to the capital executive heads of every great communication company in the country, and subsequent recommendations may guide congressional action.

No applications for mergers are before the communications commission and no jurisdiction to authorize such a merger yet exists. When the commission was established, Congress ordered merger hearings, and that a report be submitted to it not later than Feb. 1. The forthcoming hearing affects one of the biggest industries in the nation.

A congressional interdepartmental committee investigated mergers this year but split in its recommendations, the majority sympathizing with merger proposals. Substitution of a monopoly for existing competition is recognized as a drastic step which will require safeguards. The forthcoming hearings will be held before Mr. Irvin Stewart, chairman of the telegraph division; George Henry Paine, vice-chairman, and Eugene O. Sykes of the full committee, acting ex officio.

* * *

Hot Oil: With a gasoline price-cutting war going on here under the very nose of the Federal Government, President Roosevelt himself took notice today of the "hot oil" situation which has been responsible for collapse of the gasoline price structure in many parts of the country.

He said quite frankly that there is, of course, no enforcement of federal laws now in several of the oil-producing regions where so-called "hot," or illegally produced, oil is coming onto the market in large quantities. He added that Department of Justice agents had been sent to the affected areas and that the only solution will be "adequate enforcement."

Determination to uphold price-fixing in the oil and gasoline industry is in conformity with up-to-date NRA policy which makes of natural resource industries an exception to the general rule that price-fixing should be abolished as rapidly as possible. The necessity of conserving such resources, it is generally agreed here, requires a definite check on production and price in such industries, although in most others it is coming to be felt that increased production and lower prices are desirable.

* * *

The Morro Castle: Ownership of the once palatial Ward Line steamship Morro Castle has definitely passed into the hands of the United States Navy, it was learned today when Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, announced that the navy would undertake to salvage the vessel for its own use.

The burned hulk will be pulled off the New Jersey beach by the Merritt-Chapman Salvage Company which has an annual contract with the navy to do its salvage work. It will then be towed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard where results of an examination will determine the ship's future fate.

If this condition justifies it may, Mr. Swanson indicated, be converted into a submarine tender or possibly an aircraft carrier for the navy. The alternative is scrapping. Neither the navy, nor the army for that matter, has any need for her as a transport. Both have enough in operation for peace time needs.

As for emergencies the Government is already maintaining three once famous Atlantic liners in a branch of the Chesapeake Bay near Solomon's Island, Maryland. These three with the old Leviathan would be enough for almost any conceivable need. The cost of keeping these four afloat and their engines so they might be used again in an emergency is quite enough without rebuilding the Morro Castle—it is felt.

* * *

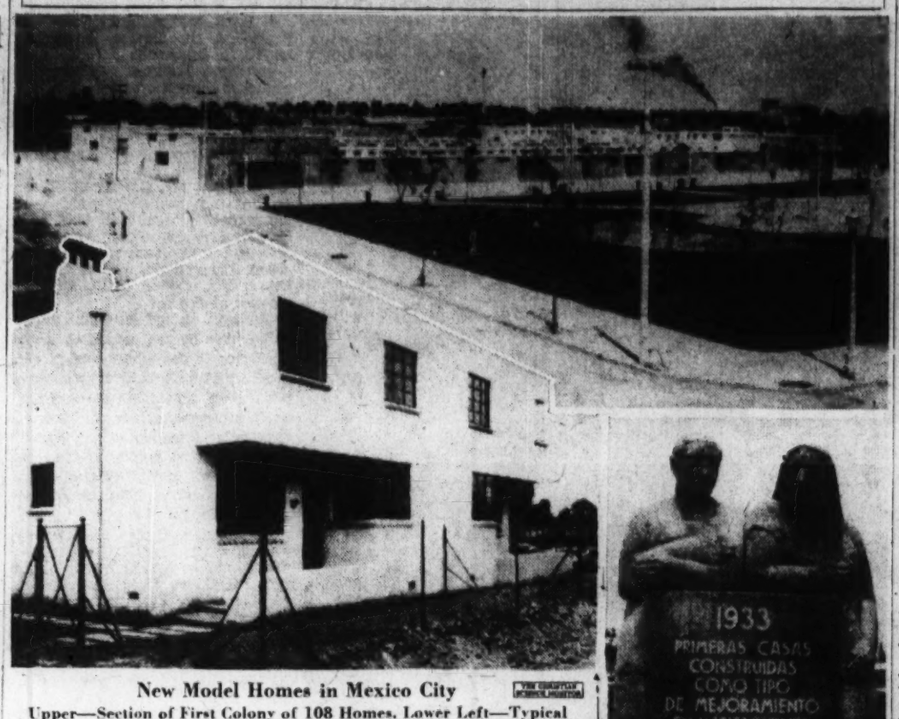
City Landings: Roof-top landing fields big enough for autogiros in all big cities were advocated by Harold F. Pitcairn, autogiro manufacturer, to the Federal Aviation Commission as the best possible method of promoting aviation.

He contended that the time from New York to Philadelphia could be cut to 45 minutes if autogiros could land in the heart of both cities. He suggested roofing over the railroad yards in New York and similar arrangements in Philadelphia. As it is at least half an hour is consumed getting from New York to the airport, let alone flying to the Philadelphia port and then getting into that city.

His suggested roof-top landing fields also opened up the possibility of commuting direct to large cities by air, as well as bringing long distance air passengers in from a big landing field to the city by autogiro. Admittedly such fields could not be large enough for large-size regular passenger planes. But an autogiro, it is recalled, has landed on the lawn back of the White House. Its space needs are small.

Mr. Pitcairn wants the Government to undertake building the city roof landings.

Mexico Takes Workers Out of Hovels



New Model Homes in Mexico City

Upper—Section of First Colony of 108 Homes. Lower Left—Typical Unit of Modern House. Lower Right—Tablet Unveiled by President Rodriguez at Dedication of Colony.

Mexican President Opens New Housing Unit for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Government's first direct effort toward solution of the housing problem for the working class was recently inaugurated by President Rodriguez in Mexico City—a "nucleus" of 108 dwellings, completely furnished, which the Government constructed and is selling to as many working-class families on monthly installments.

A simple ceremony marked dedication of the houses which have been under construction since last year by the Central Department of the Federal District, of which Señor Aaron Saenz is head. The President unveiled a sculptured monument located in the park which is part of the first home-ownership colony of the Government. The tablet, beneath the figures of a working man and woman, reads:

"First houses constructed as types of improvement of laborers' habitations, during 1933 when Abelardo Rodriguez was President of the Republic and Aaron Saenz governor of the Federal District. Architect Juan Legaretta."

"The people are really now breathing the conquests of these many years of revolution," Señor Saenz said, "and in these houses, comfortable, inexpensive, hygienic, we hope that the worker can begin to find a higher standard of living and the tranquillity which is the right of all citizens."

Long Empties Purse For Trip of Cadets

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 23 (AP)—Senator Huey P. Long today told Louisiana State University's thousands of cadets of his final arrangements to take them to Nashville for the Louisiana-Vanderbilt football game Saturday, and then turned his pockets inside out in "lending" many of them money for the trip.

The Senator outlined train schedules, plans for a cadet corps parade through the streets of Nashville and a special dress drill by the 1500 cadets on the field before the game, and assured the students they needn't worry too much about the money question.

"We are going to make the trip for $6," he said. "But if any of you haven't got $6, come to see me privately and I'll let you have it." The students didn't wait to see him "privately." Dozens nearly mobbed him as he stepped off the rostrum.

Relief Here to Stay, Mrs. Rogers Declares

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts, one of two Republican women running for reëlection to Congress, predicted yesterday a permanent relief set-up, adding that it might come in the next session of Congress.

"I feel a more economical way of relief could be worked out, on a permanent, not temporary base, which would help more people," said Mrs. Rogers. "It is bound to come." She expressed the view that unemployment insurance would have to be one of the phases of future permanent relief.

Mrs. Rogers flew down from Massachusetts for a few minutes' chat with President Roosevelt. She took a plane back in time to make an 8 o'clock speech at Wilmington, Mass. Before leaving here she said she talked to President Roosevelt on several subjects pertaining to relief in her district. "I urged giving coal again to people on relief," she explained. "Often people can manage to get themselves a little something to eat much more easily than coal to keep them warm."

School Votes Expand

COLUMBIA, Mo. (By U. P.)—Professors of political economy at the University of Missouri believe their students are learning their lessons all too well. A count of ballots in election of junior school cheer leaders revealed some 200 more votes than the number of persons registered.

Council of Y.M.C.A. Scans Unemployment And Social Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 24—The complexities of modern community life and their effect on youth, and the problem of unemployed youth and his future, are prominent on the agenda of the conference of the national council of the Y. M. C. A. which convenes here tomorrow for a five-day session.

That perennial problem of war and how to prevent it is also slated for considerable discussion by the 250 elected representatives of Y. M. C. A.'s in the United States. The current problem concerning the motion picture industry and the effort to encourage the industry to produce cleaner motion pictures will also come in for discussion at a number of sessions.

The Cleveland Y. M. C. A., in preparation for entertaining the national council, is now in the midst of a two weeks' celebration of its own eightieth anniversary in this city.

Expert on Public Ownership Of Utilities Opens Campaign With Charges of Subversion

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Charging the electric power interests with efforts to influence the coming elections, and to block further legislative regulation, the National Popular Government League today opened its campaign in what may become one of the major issues of the next Congress.

In an eight-page bulletin it asserted that the practices used by the now defunct National Electric Light Association under the direction of Mr. Samuel Insull are again being employed by its successor, the Edison Electric Institute—but this time secretly and through the medium of its member companies.

Its objective, the bulletin declared, "is to delay the execution of the Roosevelt utility program in the hope that the political tide will turn and with another Herbert Hoover in the White House regulation of security issues and of rates will be sidetracked and hated 'yardsticks' either will be destroyed or put in safe hands."

The bulletin is written by Mr. Judson King, director of the league, who has long ranked as a leader among those interests favoring public regulation and ownership of utilities. Senator George Norris (R) of Nebraska and other leading congressional advocates of public ownership, have long looked to him and, sometimes, it is said, even for their speeches.

His broadside today had a twofold purpose. The more immediate was to give his benediction to those congressional candidates who have voted consistently for public utility regulation, and for such projects as the Tennessee Valley Authority and Boulder Dam. His list of men he termed "tried and true public servants" included:

Senators Bronson Cutting (R) of New Mexico; Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana; Robert M. La Follette Jr. (R) of Wisconson; Henrik Shipstead (F-L) of Minnesota; Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota; George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska and Edward P. Costigan (D) of Colorado. He added that "every effort is being made by the utilities in this congressional election to defeat" this group of men.

The second purpose of today's bulletin was to start a back fire against opposition to such projects as the St. Lawrence waterways treaty which the liberals like Mr. King are anxious to have passed by the coming congress. Other somewhat less spectacular measures are also planned by the "utility control" group including supplementary legislation to tighten up the Federal Water Power Act and to give the power commission more authority over utilities.

Mr. King then cites what he claims are efforts by utilities "to frustrate effective execution of existing law." He charges, in effect, an intent to prevent PWA allotments for construction of municipal power projects, giving several instances where protracted legal battles have held up construction for years.

"The Appalachian Electric Power Company, controlled by Electric Bond & Share, New York, with the moral and perhaps financial backing of the allied power interests," he says, "is flouting the Federal Water Power Act and defying the Federal Power Commission."

This, he charges, is being done by actually commencing construction of a dam, notwithstanding the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the "New River" case.

Finally, he cites the opposition of the Alabama Power Company and of the National Coal Association to the Tennessee Valley project, and comes to the conclusion "that the housecleaning of last year on the part of the power people was merely fustian"; that "they are determined to dominate the making and administration of law, local, state and national." The fight for effective regulation of utilities, he ends, "is just begun."

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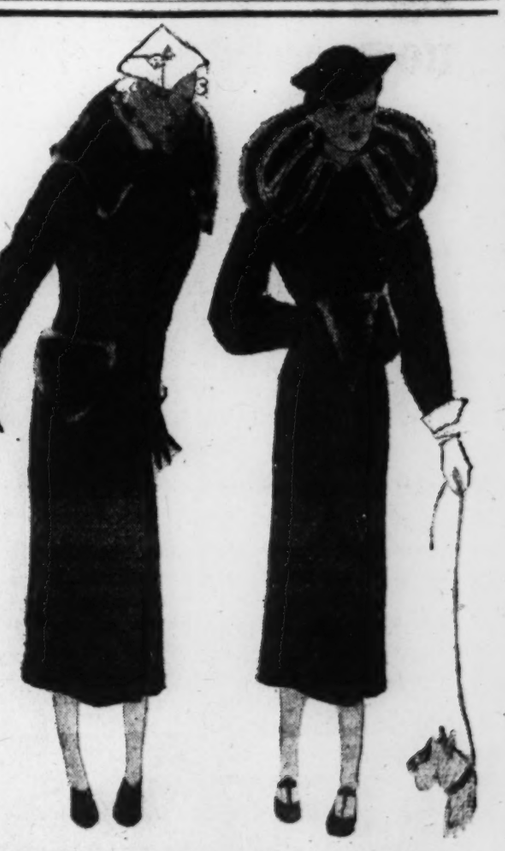
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Callao Docks Modernized And Opened to Trade

Peruvian Port Provided With Breakwater and Machine-Equipped Piers

CALLAO, Peru, Oct. 24 (By U. P.)—Almost four centuries ago, the two-year-old municipality of Lima authorized construction of a port, and two decades later, state-owned warehouses were built for cargoes arriving from, or destined for, Spain through the Isthmus of Panama. The inauguration of the new port was held today.

Like most west coast South American ports, this is nothing but an open roadstead, although coming nearer to a natural harbor than others. There are no storms, but the continuous ground swell makes handling of cargo difficult. For the last 25 years docks have been inadequate for the commerce.

Two breakwaters inclose a square mile of quiet water, while piers provide eight berths for vessels at the bulkhead wharf. There are headquarters for the customs and port authorities.

Inauguration recently of the new port works consequently was an epoch-making event for Callao and Peru. The Government studied schemes for many years before intrusting the construction to Frederick Snare Company of New York, in 1928, of a modern port. To protect vessels, two breakwaters were built, stretching out like two giant arms, forming a triangle, with the shore line as base, and the apex at the entrance, 600 feet wide marked by two lighthouses.

Quiet Basin

The basin of quiet water is approximately one square mile in area, with its entrance marked by two buoys 3280 feet seaward from the lighthouses. About 1,300,000 cubic yards of rock were used to build the north breakwater of 3300 feet and the south of 7200 feet. The basin has a 37-foot channel, while that in front of the new docks has been dredged 32 feet, a total dredging of 2,500,000 cubic yards.

The docks consist of a bulkhead wharf 1920 feet long, an average of 1000 feet from the original shore line. Two narrow and two wide piers extend from the dock, providing eight 600-foot berths. Bulkhead and piers are of reinforced concrete, on 4900 piles. The deck is designed for a live load of 1000 pounds a square foot, and each pier carries four standard-gauge tracks, with two on the wharf. The deck is covered with sheet asphalt pavement, and a creosoted yellow pine fender system defends the concrete from impact.

Land Reclaimed

Space between the wharf and the shore was filled with the dredged material, reclaiming 260,000 square yards of land.

Each pier is provided with two structural steel storage warehouses, with a total storage area of 192,000 square feet. Tracks lead to the distributing yards of the Central Railway, and cement roads connect with main highways to Lima. An office building houses the offices of the Port Administration and Customs.

Fire protection is provided through a water supply system and hydrants. A 50-ton derrick, a 15-ton floating derrick and a 25-ton locomotive crane care for heavy lifts.

Fairest Flower of Them All

Wide World — **Miss Virginia Burr, Flower Queen of Southern California** — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Burr Is the Choice of 6000 Girl College Students of California to Officiate at the Twenty-seventh Annual Flower Show at Pasadena.

So far, so good, and who can say that the discrimination of the young women seeking higher learning in California is not of the best? But the flowers in the picture look suspiciously unlike roses and this great event is to take place right in the land of roses. True enough, but even a rose has its day and as the theme of the show is to be China, the chrysanthemum was selected to embower Miss Burr.

'Inflated Venture' Charge Attacked By Insull Lawyer

Defense Attorneys Take Up Cross-Examination of Expert Accountant

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Testimony by Alfred E. Sweeney, expert accountant, that the Corporation Securities Company of Chicago was an inflated venture from the first was under fire today as defenders of Samuel Insull and 16 co-defendants took up cross-examination of the government witness.

Floyd E. Thompson, chief of defense counsel, objected to the method used by Sweeney in arriving at the conclusion that the company actually had a deficit of $45,540,132 when it was selling back to the public and claiming that it was a money making concern. Mr. Sweeney asserted he fixed the stock valuation at its "liquidation value," which he said was always below the market value.

"Isn't it true that no auditor ever uses the term liquidating value?" asked Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Sweeney said it was not true.

In answer to another question by Mr. Tmompson, Mr. Sweeney said that in the case of paper held by banks the term liquidating value was the same as market value, but that no bank could hope to turn over all its paper at market prices at the same time.

"Isn't it true that the only valuation of stocks done by you prior to this investigation was to take the amount of stock listed in a bood and multiply it by the market price listed in a newspaper?" asked Mr. Thompson.

"That's right," answered Mr. Sweeney.

Mr. Sweeney insisted, however, that the method used by him in computing the liquidation value was entirely sound. The figures, he said, were taken from books of the Insull companies. He admitted he had never worked for an appraisal company.

Bird Refuge Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP UPTON, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 24—New York State Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne and Representative Robert L. Bacon (R) of Westbury, L. I., are urging the Federal Government to turn over the military reservation known as Camp Upton to the State of New York for reforestation purposes and to establish a sanctuary for game birds.

Journals on Job With Government News, Ackerman Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The depression, instead of strengthening the character of the American people, has merely fostered a feeling of political indifference on their part, in the opinion of Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Columbia University School of Journalism.

The United States has "changed from a nation of speculators to a nation of spectators," Dean Ackerman declared at the twenty-fifth Founders' Day meeting of the Sigma Delta Chi at Columbia University Saturday. Americans today, he held, are content to be "passive participants" in government and are far more concerned with sports, motion pictures and the radio. Meanwhile, he stressed, hundreds of millions of dollars of public funds have been appropriated and spent while people listened to radio talks or to baseball returns.

Asserting that the responsibility for this condition does not rest with the press associations or with the newspapers, Dean Ackerman said that, despite the "public interest in sports, and in face of criticism for printing the facts about the Government, the newspapers have maintained a continuous flow of information about the Government."

"As newspaper men we can and we must persist in our policy of printing the news in whatever sphere of interest the news may arise," he added. "The time will come when the people must face realities as the newspapers are forcing them today. When that does come, the conscience of newspaper men of America will be clear, for, looking backward, it will be found that, in a slothful era, when the people were more concerned with leisure than with work, they printed the truth."

Not Guilty Plea By Hauptmann; Trial on Jan. 2

Replies in Person at Arraignment in Lindbergh Case

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 24 (AP)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann entered a personal plea of not guilty today to a charge of murdering the kidnaped Lindbergh baby, and Supreme Court Justice Thomas E. Trenchard fixed Jan. 2, 1935, as the date for trial.

Arraigned before Justice Trenchard, the indictment returned by a Hunterdon County grand jury two weeks ago was read to Hauptmann by Mr. Anthony M. Hauck Jr., county prosecutor. Mr. Hauck then asked the prisoner how he pleaded.

"No guilty," Hauptmann answered in a loud voice.

It was the first time in his several court appearances since his arrest Sept. 19 last that Hauptmann has entered a personal plea in court. At previous arraignments he pleaded through counsel.

Lutherans Protest Political Invasion Of German Churches

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 24 (AP)—The United Lutheran Church in America yesterday addressed a vigorous protest against political pressure on the churches of Germany to Reichsführer Hitler.

Representatives of the church, which claim the largest membership of any of the American Lutheran bodies, voted 203 to 107 to send its message to Reichsführer Hitler after turning down a proposal that would have directed the same resolutions to Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller.

The message to Reichsführer Hitler declared: "The United Lutheran Church in America, together with all other Lutheran churches throughout the world, has been greatly disturbed by the reported efforts of the leadership of the German Reichs church to force pastors of the German church into the service of a political program, even at the expense of their fidelity to the historic confessions of the church.

"We of the United Lutheran Church in America, in convention assembled, protest against such coercion and express hope that the Lutheran churches of Germany may have entire freedom to proclaim the gospel according to those confessions."

Dismissal Motion Denied TVA Counsel in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 23 (AP)—After a morning devoted principally to legal bickering, the Alabama Public Service Commission today denied a motion to dismiss the intervening petition of ice and coal companies against the sale of the Alabama Power Company's North Carolina properties to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The motion was filed by Mr. W. C. Fitts Jr., counsel for the TVA. Members of the commission announced their decision after a short recess. Intervening ice and coal companies contend the sale of the properties would result in "unfair competition" because the low TVA rates would not be subject to regulation by the Public Service Commission.

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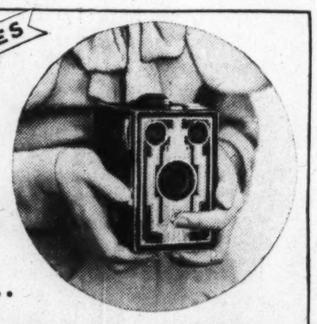

See these inexpensive box cameras...

HERE'S a lot of camera value for the money. The Six-16 Brownies (pictures 2½x4¼) cost $3.75; Six-20's (2¼x3¼), $3—Brownie Juniors are as low as $2.25. They're all good looking ...easy to work...handy to carry.

The Six-16 and Six-20 Brownies have highly crowned, extra-large finders and the new Diway lens for clearer, sharper pictures of both near and distant objects. The Brownie Juniors are efficient picture makers, too.

All the Brownies—any camera these days—will take pictures indoors at night. Ask us for a copy of the free folder on this fascinating pastime.

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235 West 23rd St.
745 Fifth Avenue
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GROWTH
From the ACORN of a right idea

At the time The Christian Science Monitor first went to press, H. P. Hood & Sons had been delivering milk, cream, and other dairy products to Boston homes for more than 60 years. "Service better than expected" has been the acorn of the right idea from which Hood's developed successfully; founded on a right idea the Monitor has had a steady growth and attracted readers outstanding for their appreciation of *quality*. At the time Hood's moved into a recently completed, model creamery, the Monitor moved into a beautiful new publishing house.

H. P. Hood & Sons has long been offering to readers of this famous newspaper a service fully in keeping with your high standards . . . milk, cream, butter—fresh, delicious, and wholesome. We invite all Monitor readers to enjoy our full service. We also invite you to become acquainted with our fine method of handling these foods, —by visiting our model creamery in Charlestown.

For convenience in ordering Hood's Grade A Milk and other products immediately we have placed a coupon to the right. Fill it out and mail it, or phone CHArlestown 0600, mentioning the Monitor.

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Upon receipt of this coupon we will arrange to have a "Hood man" call to deliver your dairy products fresh to your door daily.

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Ther-May-Lator
REDUCES OIL FUEL COSTS

1 Economy Inserts—Magic metal fingers that grasp the hot gases that normally go up the flue—wasted!

2 The amazing Quiet May "Ther-May-Lator"—a little boiler under the big boiler—which puts heat in your radiators upstairs quickly.

The Ther-May-Lator is a combination fire pot and little boiler which sets underneath the existing big boiler. The minute the flame enters the fire pot, this little boiler begins to work—no waiting for the big boiler. If you only need a little heat—fine! If a lot, the little boiler keeps working until the big boiler is ready.

And Magic Fingers for Good Measure

Then there's Quiet MAY Econ-O-MAY Inserts, magic metal fingers which reach out and grasp heat gases normally wasted up the chimney.

Fuel Consumption Is an Important Consideration

When you buy a car one of the first questions you ask is "How many miles to the gallon will I get?" It's an important question. The upkeep of a car is just as vital to you as the first cost. If you're considering an oil burner, fuel consumption is the first thing you should think about. For fuel costs will be with you always—no matter what your first cost for a burner is.

Make These Savings—ACT TODAY!

That's the story in part of the Ther-May-Lator's saving of fuel. If you want to hear all of it—if you want a demonstration—telephone HANcock 9000 or use the coupon; and remember all Quiet MAY products are eligible for financing under the "Federal Housing Act."

Inquire About Our Budget Payment Plan

HOME APPLIANCES—THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX

Mail this coupon or telephone HANcock 9000

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CSM-10-24

Rockefeller Fund Spent $9,890,806 For 1933 Activity

Philanthropy and Research in Six Fields Aided by Foundation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The Rockefeller Foundation appropriated $9,890,806 in 1933 for philanthropic projects in six fields, including studies of pressing economic and social problems, according to its annual report made public today.

In a foreword to the report, Dr. Max Mason, president of the foundation, called attention to a redirection of its general policy of furthering the advance of knowledge so as to allow selection for intensive work "of those sub-fields which contribute more directly to the general problem of human behavior, with the aim of control through understanding."

"In the fields of medical and natural science, the major emphasis has been placed on the problem of mental health and on the development of those sciences whose advance is imperatively demanded to form the substantial scientific basis for the rapidly evolving modern science of man," Dr. Mason said.

"In the social sciences, the problems of economic structure and process, international relations and community organization and planning have been considered of principal importance.

"The emphasis in the humanities has been on encouragement of international cultural understanding and the preservation and interpretation of American culture.

Early in 1933 a fund was set aside for projects having to do with the present national and world situation. The projects which have been supported fall under two general headings—studies providing for concurrent appraisal and studies furnishing a factual basis for improved planning of important sections of the recovery, relief and reconstruction program and undertakings involving collaboration of private agencies in the prosecution of the emergency programs of the federal, state and local governments.

"Another emergency requiring special funds was the displacement of eminent scholars in Europe for political reasons and the consequent interruption of important scientific work. Dealing directly with universities in Europe and America which wished to add these men to their staffs, the foundation has contributed toward their salaries. The situation was an emergency; the solution of the problem is as yet on a temporary basis."

Appropriations for 1933 were divided as follows: Public health, $3,286,063; medical sciences, $1,173,853; natural sciences, $807,250; social sciences, $1,636,000; humanities, $847,500; emergency grants, $589,000.

Episcopal Church Goes on Record For Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 23—The 51st triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States closed here today, after having issued a pastoral letter in which the convention sets up an ideal for communicants for the next three years. The letter deals chiefly with disarmament, divorce and economic questions.

The convention goes strongly on record in favor of disarmament and in the letter it is declared that munitions manufacturers stimulate war feeling. It puts the Protestant Episcopal Church on record as refusing to respond "to that form of patriotism whose slogan is 'In time of peace, prepare for war.'"

Opposes Divorce

The letter comes out strongly in opposition to divorce and against "the menace of Reno and the appeal to foreign courts." These divorce mills, it holds, "have made us a by-word among the nations." It asserts that child life is blighted and its future obscured and darkened by broken homes caused by divorce and it reaffirms the protestant Episcopal "determination to maintain the security of the home."

With regard to economic questions, the letter declares that "Christian brotherhood requires the recognition of partnership between employers and employees," espouses the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively and comes out strongly for unemployment insurance and old-age pensions.

A clean-up of the motion picture industry is urged and opposition voiced to publication of unclean literature.

Concurs With Bishops

The House of Deputies last night concurred with the House of Bishops in indorsement of birth control. A resolution was adopted which would give physicians, hospitals and clinics freedom to disseminate birth control information.

This action was taken only after spirited debate, however, during which strong argument was offered for and against the resolution.

The convention urged the United States Senate to ratify the World Court protocol, declaring that the tribunal had "shown by its successful settlement of 47 questions, many of them complex and touching upon the vital interests of the parties, that it is a practicable substitute for war."

The general convention formally confirmed the election of four women to the national council.

New Textile Board Has Few Complaints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The new textile labor board has announced the receipt of only 275 complaints in the 10 days since it undertook to investigate cases of alleged discrimination following the recent textile strike, said W. M. McLaurine secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, after receiving from Washington a report on activities of the board.

Mr. McLaurine pointed out that, immediately after the termination of the strike, the strike leaders in Washington called on local union chairmen to rush complaints to Washington. The result, as officially announced by the board, he said, "is as amazing as it must have been disappointing to the strike leader whose charges of widespread discrimination now appear to be utterly refuted."

Ten days of intensive search, he continued, have brought to light only 275 complaints in an industry which, in several branches—cotton, wool, silk and rayon—includes more than 4000 plants employing more than 750,000 workers.

Indian Crafts Taught

Chief Little Bison, a playground assistant employed by the SERA at the age of 75, conducts a child's story-telling hour three afternoons a week and teaches Indian woodcraft and handiwork at the Yosemite, Calif., playground.

Legion Board Asks Payment Of Cash Bonus

(Continued from Page 1)

contributions of states or departments, posts and auxiliary units from what records are available, and it was stated that if all such records were known, the amount would be nearly $1,000,000.

Bonus Payment Backed By Legion Committee; St. Louis Next Year

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 24 (AP)—The American Legion legislative committee tomorrow will recommend to the convention that it go on record as favoring immediate cash payment of the bonus, it was learned today on competent authority.

The Associated Press learned the legislative committee would recommend immediate cash payment of the bonus on the premise that funds so released would alleviate the general economic depression by putting a large amount of money into immediate circulation, thereby relieving unemployment to a great extent.

Action on Convention

Debate on any one question has been limited by the rules committee to two hours. However, the bonus issue, most controversial of the convention, probably will be given greater time, with various angles of the question being brought up as separate issues.

Without discussion, the convention adopted a report of its time and place committee awarding the 1935 convention to St. Louis.

Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann of St. Louis personally extended an invitation from his city and handed over a $25,000 check "in good faith."

United Air Service Approved

Without discussion or a dissenting vote, the convention adopted a report of its national defense committee recommending increasing the standing army to 14,000 officers and 165,000 men. Consolidation of the army, navy and marine corps air services was opposed in the report.

Construction of an American navy to full treaty strength was advocated. The report proposed a National Guard strength of 210,000, a reserve officers corps of 120,000 men, and necessary appropriations to provide 30,000 men with reserve corps training during the next fiscal year.

Government Held At Fault for Error

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24 (AP)—Pointing out that when taxpayers err they are held to the legal consequences of their mistakes, Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts, in an opinion handed down today in Federal Court, stated, "I see no reason why the Government should not be held to a like compliance with its own laws and regulations."

Judge Letts' opinion was given in awarding the Hamilton Web Company a $31,945 judgment in its tax suit against the collector of internal revenue. The concern claimed it had been illegally assessed and one of the principal points at issue was the matter of waivers of the statute of limitations, signed by the Hamilton Web Company and given to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Originally the company was assessed in New York but transferred its assets to a Rhode Island corporation of the same name in a manner the court decided was legitimate. Commenting upon the effectiveness of the waivers, Judge Letts held that "if the commissioner erred in acceptance of these later waivers and erred in his judgment as to their sufficiency, it was solely an error of law and was in no way attributable to any fraud or concealment by the taxpayer or transferee." He then held that the Government must be held to regulations just as much as are taxpayers.

Maine Bank Adopts Title 2 of House Law

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Lewiston Trust Company has notified Federal Housing Administration officials it is ready to operate under provisions of Title 2 of the Housing Law. Mr. George M. Williamson, state administrator, today said he believed the bank was the first in the country to take this step.

The bank today awaited instructions from Washington before starting its program of financing existing mortgages and making new mortgages. Title 2 of the Housing Law is calculated to reform the entire mortgage loan field.

By its provisions mortgages are placed on the same basis as commercial and industrial debts, becoming, in general, serial bonds payable in equal installments.

Sherrard Now Manager Of Two Boston Hotels

Glenwood J. Sherrard, president and managing director of the Parker House, has assumed new duties as managing director of the Hotel Bellevue. He took office on Monday. Mr. Sherrard is vice-president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association.

He plans no change in policy at the Hotel Bellevue, at which Luther M. Grimes, former assistant manager will act as resident manager. The Hotel Bellevue caters particularly to persons doing business in the State House and Court House. In addition, persons from small Massachusetts towns patronize the hotel. Mr. Sherrard will continue his duties at the Parker House. Other than Mr. Sherrard's double duty there will be no connection between the Parker House and the Hotel Bellevue. The two hotels are operated by separate companies.

Entire Day at 50 Degrees

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—New England weather cracked another record here yesterday. The mercury remained at exactly 50 degrees for 24 hours, through day and night. The United States Weather Observatory never saw that before. The variation in 36 hours was only two degrees.

Critic

Associated Press

Bainbridge Colby

Business Men Declared 'Fed Up'

(Continued from Page 1)

the error of its ways and accept responsibility for the ruin which stalks in the wake of such reckless and insensate spending?"

The widespread opposition of the farmers to the Administration's agricultural policy impressively characterized its failure, Mr. Colby asserted, and the industrial policy has still to demonstrate it is capable of any stimulating or beneficial influence or of material diminution of unemployment.

The Administration's own policies are the main obstacles to credit expansion, he declared, citing these as "the ominous increase in the public debt, the abandonment of all effort to balance the budget, the unchecked expenditure of Treasury moneys, the slightly veiled, but quite real, inflation now being practiced through the control of the Federal Reserve Banking System and depletion of bank credit by the high-power distribution of government obligations among the banks."

Mr. Colby urged business men to bring all their talents and powers to bear upon the situation with a view to its constructive clarification.

Seven Ex-Governors Of New Hampshire In Plea for Bridges

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24 (AP)—Six Republican former governors of New Hampshire joined with Gov. John G. Winant today in a plea for the election of H. Styles Bridges of Concord as Governor in the November election.

The action was described by political observers as without precedent in this State.

Those signing the indorsement of Mr. Bridges' candidacy were Charles W. Tobey, Huntley N. Spalding, Albert O. Brown, Henry W. Keyes, Rolland H. Spaulding, Robert W. Bass.

The name of John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth, the only other living former Republican Governor, is not on the list.

The indorsement views the party record over a period of 25 years and asserted the Republican Party has "established itself as the soundest liberal agency of government in the State."

The seven signers of the indorsement said Mr. Bridges was in complete accord with the achievements of the party.

Fleet of United States Making Test of Speed Through Panama Canal

CRISTOBAL, Panama, Oct. 24 (AP)—The United States fleet is rushing from the Pacific to the Atlantic today in a surprise maneuver.

Without advance notice, the fleet sped into Limon Bay last night in total darkness and then awoke terminal cities with a blaze of lights. A bustle of activity, reminiscent of war-time, followed as the passage through the Panama Canal began.

Officers, it was said unofficially, hoped to complete the transit of 88 ships in less than 40 hours, as compared to the Pacific-Atlantic crossing of 110 ships in 47 hours in a spectacular test last April. Army guards were placed at all locks to keep the curious away.

Light and heavy cruisers followed the mine sweepers and destroyers through Gatun lock and battleships began the actual canal transit at daybreak. Aircraft carriers were to follow the battleships. Fog and haze made weather conditions unfavorable.

Flier Zips 440 Miles An Hour for Record

DESENZANO, Italy, Oct. 24 (AP)—An official timing of 709.209 kilometers (440.6759 miles) an hour was established today for yesterday's seaplane flight of Lieut. Francesco Agello.

The new record—the fastest man ever has traveled—is 27 kilometers an hour faster than the previous record of 682.078 kilometers (423.822 miles) an hour, also held by Lieutenant Agello. He established that record here on April 10, 1933.

Naval Chiefs Urging Press To Keep Calm

(Continued from Page 1)

one point, namely, the desirability of avoiding premature publicity.

In this connection experienced observers get the impression that the Japanese delegation is particularly anxious to avoid inflaming its own press, which at the moment undoubtedly stands for no compromise.

In striking contrast, influential Japanese opinion here in London stresses the need of avoiding a naval race at all costs, partly because of its deplorable effect on the public opinion of all three countries, and partly because it is realized that unrestricted building might leave Japan in a worse position than under the existing five-five-three ratio.

Thus, with all three delegations underlining the gravity of the situation that would arise if the talks broke down, there is a growing disposition to believe in the possibility of ultimate agreement.

Japan's Naval Proposals Weighed by Washington In Formulating Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — Authorities in the State and Navy Departments are hard at work today studying the Japanese proposals made yesterday in London, and which were carefully explained through private sources here. American policy is in the making.

First as to the Japanese program. Tokyo asks:

1. Scrapping of all existing ratios, and their replacement by a "common upper level."

2. Reduction of navies by abandonment of battleships and aircraft carriers.

3. Free disposal of all tonnage within the "common upper level," according to the global method, but with the upper level set as low as possible.

Argument for Demands

They believe these are necessary and desirable for the following reasons:

1. That the "humiliation" of Japan through the 5-5-3 ratio has made China increasingly unruly, and for the sake of "peace in Asia" Japan's prestige must be bolstered upon the right to full naval equality.

2. That the elimination of battleships and aircraft carriers would remove dangers of aggression at sea, since there are the craft which possess great striking power and mobility.

3. That the global tonnage method would give each power the right to build exactly in accordance with its needs.

They imply the following concessions:

1. That if their plan is followed, they probably will not build up to the authorized level.

2. That they certainly will not duplicate other navies, ship for ship.

3. That, failing to obtain scrapping of battleships and aircraft carriers, they might accept global limitation alone, which would leave the United States free to concentrate on battleships, and perhaps acquire a feeling of preponderance in that way.

Ground for Compromise

Diplomatic and naval authorities in Washington comment first that Tokyo's proposals would give Japan absolute predominance in the Far East, and a free hand on the Asiatic mainland. Asked if the United States is prepared to make this concession, both State and Naval Department officials reply privately, "No."

Out of the welter of argument, and even at this preliminary stage, one line of compromise is evident. The State Department is working on the idea of:

1. Abolishing ratios as such, just as Japan asks.

2. Guaranteeing Japan's right to equality, and fixing a common upper limit.

3. But then agreeing, very practically, upon exactly what ships will be built in the next five or ten years.

Of course, this agreement would in itself be a ratio, but not by that name, and concommitant with the guarantee to "equality of right." There is a strong impression that Japan's claims, as now presented, have been set at their maximum. Perhaps, officials in the State Department theoretical basis.

Turner Finishes Third in Air Race Behind Dutchmen

First Three Planes Shatter England-Australia Record of Ulm

MELBOURNE, Vic., Oct. 24 (AP)—After being kept on tiptoes in a last-minute duel in which two American-built air liners sewed up the remaining speed prizes in the great England-to-Australia derby, Melbourne settled back on its heels today, soberly awaiting the plodding contestants in the handicap race.

Col. Roscoe Turner's hopes of nosing out Mr. K. D. Parmentier and Mr. J. J. Moll of the Netherlands were blasted when the Dutch fliers succeeded, after frenzied efforts, in freeing their giant all-metal ship from the boggy Albury racecourse, and flashed over the finish line nearly two and three-quarter hours ahead of the speeding American plane.

The official elapsed times of the first three fliers to finish the London-to-Melbourne air race were:

1. Flight Lieut. Charles W. A. Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black—70 hours, 59 minutes, 10 seconds.

2. Mr. Parmentier and Mr. Moll—90 hours, 17 minutes, 30 seconds.

3. Colonel Turner and Mr. Clyde Pangborn—93 hours, 5 minutes, 15 seconds.

Ulm's Mark Falls

The previous record for the flight was 161 hours, 56 minutes, established in 1933 by Flight Lieut. Charles T. P. Ulm and three companions.

Colonel Turner revealed that he had cruised for several hours near Charleville awaiting dawn in order to make a landing. The time expended here, together with the forced landing en route to Melbourne, gave the Dutch team sufficient time to free their bogged plane and reach Melbourne second in the race.

The disposition of the handicap prizes will be determined when the last machine arrives within the 16-day-limit set by the rules of the contest. Pilots still competing for the handicap prize were undisturbed by Flight Lieutenant Scott's spectacular flight which might rank him first in the handicap section, since, according to the regulations, one pilot can win a prize in only one section, automatically forfeiting any claim in the other section to the next in rank.

Jones and Waller Appear

While Colonel Turner and Mr. Parmentier were seeking to rest after their rousing welcome, Mr. Cathcart Jones and Mr. Ken W. Waller, English entries, were the only other fliers to reach Australia. They were troubled with overheated engines and found a night refuge at Mount Isa, 75 miles due west of Cloncurry, landing at 7:55 p. m., East Australian Time.

Squadron leader Malcolm MacGregor, the oldest pilot in the race, landed at Batavia, Java, at 10 p. m., leading the fliers entered in the handicap race, in which he admitted he had great hopes of being placed.

Mr. J. D. Hewett and Mr. C. E. Kay of New Zealand, were last reported flying between Burma, India, and Bangkok, Siam.

Lieut M. Hansen, of Denmark, landed his plane at Calcutta 10:13 p. m.

Squadron Leader D. E. Stodart and Mr. K. G. Stodart of Britain were reported at Calcutta, while Mr. C. J. Melrose of Australia, was behind at Jodhpur, India.

Mr. John H. Wright and Lieut. John Polando, American fliers, were last reported leaving Baghdad. Flight Lieut. G. Shaw, of Britain, was considerably in the rear at Bushire, while Flying Officer C. G. Davies and Lieutenant-Commander C. N. Hill of England were at Cyprus. The British flier Mr. H. L. Brook had set his plane down at Athens.

Abolition of Traps for Salmon Put Up to Voters of Northwest

Conservation Keynote of Campaign in Washington Preparatory to Submitting Initiative at November Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Months of debate over what is known as "Initiative 77" will be settled in the November election when the voters decide for or against abolition of fish traps from the waters of this State.

Sponsors of the initiative are the sportsmen of the State aligned with all the commercial fisheries groups except the owners of traps whom they are opposing.

Four methods are used in the salmon fisheries in the State, the two leading forms of gear being the purse seine and the fish trap, others being the troll line and gill net. The purse seiners operate near the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, where salmon enter on the way to their spawning grounds in the rivers of Washington and British Columbia; the traps are located along the shores of Puget Sound and Whidby and the San Juan Islands.

Proponents of "77" use "conservation" and "save our salmon" as their chief argument. They also claim that the granting of fish-trap privileges at a low license fee and with exclusive rights to desirable fishing locations constitutes a monopoly and special privilege. The abolition of traps, they claim, which employ very few men, would increase employment by increasing the number of trollers and purse seiners who would take their place and who employ much larger crews.

Fish-trap defendants claim that the issue is not one of conservation and that abolition of the traps would mean a monopoly by the purse seiners; that although the sportsmen began the campaign, the purse-seine group by contributing large sums have turned it into a gear fight.

Much of the debate centers about conservation of the prized sockeye salmon. This fish on its way to the Fraser River, British Columbia, is caught by purse seiners as it enters the Strait from the ocean and by fish traps as it moves nearer Canadian water. This aggressive fishing in American waters prevents a generous escapement to the spawning grounds and tends toward depletion of the species, it is said.

While elimination of the traps would theoretically allow a much larger escapement, conservationists point out that the owners of traps being in many cases also owners of large canneries would only turn to other gear for catching the fish, presumably the purse seine.

Leading conservationists of this State are noticeably not taking sides in the debate. While admitting depletion of the salmon and the need of conservation, they prefer to wait upon the orderly proceedings for conservation, based upon fact-finding, now being instituted by the Washington State Planning Council.

Kingsford-Smith Delayed

SUVA, Fiji Islands, Oct. 24 (AP)—A false start of the big plane Lady Southern Cross delayed the flight of Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Capt. P. G. Taylor to Honolulu until tomorrow.

An attempted take-off from nearby Naselai Beach this afternoon failed when the plane ran into shallow water. The Lady Southern Cross was eventually hauled to safety.

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Secession of West Australia From Federation Held Within Grant of British Parliament

Petition for Separate Dominion Rights Expected to Be Opposed Under Statute of Westminster

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Will Western Australia's petition to the Imperial Parliament in Westminster result in the withdrawal from the Australian Commonwealth of this the giant of the six Australian States?

Can the Imperial Parliament, it is asked, grant secession to Western Australia when the Australian Constitution lays down that the Commonwealth is "an indissoluble union"? Secessionists think it can.

The Constitution, they say, is a contractual agreement between the six Australian States. If the conditions for Federation to which they agreed in 1900 have not been observed, Western Australia in their view is clearly entitled to ask for a rescission.

The Constitution provides for amendment either by the Imperial Parliament in Westminster or by the Federal Parliament in Canberra, which, however, is definitely opposed to secession.

In case of the Imperial Parliament, some constitutional authorities feel strongly that Westminster ought not to interfere in the "family affairs" of the Commonwealth. Moreover, under the Statute of Westminster, the Imperial Parliament may apparently only legislate for a Dominion with the advice and consent of the Dominion concerned, namely the Commonwealth Government.

With an area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles, Western Australia forms a third of the whole of the Australian continent. Yet in the House of Representatives at Canberra, which is five days' journey by express train from Perth, Western Australia has only five members in a house of 75, while in the Senate it has six in a house of 36. The city of Sydney alone has more members than Western Australia and South Australia together. The policy of the Commonwealth, Perth says, is liable to be dictated by the large and populous industrial states on the eastern seaboard—some 2000 miles away.

During the 34 years of Federation, Western Australians say, their state has been the Cinderella in the sisterhood of the Australian States—geographically, politically and economically isolated from the powerful Eastern States.

In 1929, a committee of five economists was appointed by the Commonwealth to consider the effects of its tariff policy. This committee found that the tariff greatly advantaged the Eastern States, while the greatest sufferer was Western Australia, whose direct loss was estimated at 48 shillings per head of population per annum.

Western Australia exports overseas 80 per cent of its primary products at world parity prices. To be profitable, secessionists point out, such production must be effected at world parity costs, but this is impossible under a high tariff, they say. According to Sir James Mitchell, former Prime Minister of Western Australia, £10,000,000 worth of Western Australian imports come from the eastern states. Under the federal tariff, £3,000,000 is added to the price of these goods without adding 1 penny to their value. Direct importations from Britain and other oversea countries accounted for another £10,000,000. On them is paid roughly another £3,000,000 in duties to the federal treasury. "Think of it," exclaims Sir James, "a £6,000,000 impost on a community of 400,000 souls!"

These various disabilities, the petitions declare, have already reduced Western Australia to a condition of financial helplessness. The only remedy, they say, is secession. And in April, 1933, a states-wide referendum resulted in a two-to-one majority in favor of secession, and the setting up of a Dominion of Western Australia, with a similar constitutional status as Canada.

The Commonwealth's "Case for Union" was recently issued in Canberra by the Federal Government, which says the Commonwealth's assistance to Western Australia has increased from 34 shillings a head in 1920-21 to 74 shillings in 1933. It is also claimed that the tariff has conferred direct benefits on most lines of Western Australian primary production other than wheat and wool.

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British Minister of Transport Cuts Ribbon

Leslie Hore-Belisha (Right) Talking With Cameron of Lochiel, Chief of the Camerons, at Ceremony Opening Highway Linking Glasgow, Edinburgh and the Highlands.

Colleges Plan Projects With Carnegie Grants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — Provincial universities of the four western Canadian provinces have announced uses to which they will devote their grants of $50,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Dean W. A. R. Kerr has stated that Alberta University will devote its $50,000 to the encouragement of research work in the widest sense, with no particular branch of study favored.

Development and maintenance of library facilities for junior students will be Manitoba University's project while the University of Saskatchewan will utilize its grant in the taking over of Regina College as a junior college and linking it up with its university system. The University of British Columbia will devote its $50,000 to the assistance of adult education and to research work generally.

Aid for Tourist Traffic Talked by Little Entente

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Plans for facilitating tourist traffic between Yugoslavia, Roumania and Czechoslovakia and for coördinating industrial and transport systems have been under discussion here by the Economic Council of the Little Entente.

The council meets every year to discuss such questions and although some progress toward economic, trade and financial coöperation has been made, the Little Entente still remains predominantly a political alliance with but the frailest economic basis.

Coalition Party Formed To Help South Rhodesia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, S. Rhodesia—To insure a stable government for the next five years, the Reform and Rhodesian Parties here have agreed to form a United Party under the leadership of Mr. G. M. Huggins, present Prime Minister. Some of the more urgent and important matters to be dealt with are the Customs Conference with the Union and the encouragement of reciprocal trade arrangements with all Rhodesia's neighbors; the rescue of agriculture; mining development; the railway agreement and a logical native policy.

Bingham's Plea Of Linking Dollar To Pound Scanned

EDINBURGH, Oct. 24 (AP)—Financial circles weighed today the possible effects of a plea by Mr. Robert W. Bingham, Ambassador from the United States, for stabilization of the dollar and pound.

In an address before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution yesterday the ambassador said:

"I believe it would be desirable if other nations were included, but, if that is impracticable, I believe it should be done between ourselves."

Hope for such a step has long been prevalent in most London financial circles.

The American diplomat told the society the battle against the depression in his country and in Britain had been along similar lines. He said no step in America's recovery program had been "quite such a reversal" of policy as Great Britain's abandonment of free trade in 1931.

The fact that powers granted to President Roosevelt are all limited in duration and can be withdrawn when representatives of the people see fit, Mr. Bingham continued, makes "baseless and absurd the statement made by some citizens of the United States and believed by some Britons that some sort of dictatorship has been established in the United States."

Discussing the British dole system, the ambassador found it "in the end altogether probable that, confronted like yourselves with a chronic condition of unemployment for at least a number of our population, our Government will take measures to cope with it along lines adopted here a quarter century ago."

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British Traffic Reforms Started By Hore-Belisha

'Second Disraeli' Seen in Active Minister of Transport

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport, is today the most discussed politician in Great Britain.

The question is being asked in the House of Commons at Westminster: "Has a new Benjamin Disraeli appeared?" This is because in picturesqueness, in self-assurance, and possibly also in capacity to get things done, Mr. Hore-Belisha resembles Britain's famous Conservative Prime Minister of half a century ago.

Mr. Hore-Belisha is the youngest minister of state. He reached his present post for the first time only three months ago. But he has already had more "splash" headings in the London newspapers than any other member of the Government in the same period.

Oxfordian

He is a pleasant-spoken young man, fresh from Oxford University where he was chiefly known for success in that "nursery of British Prime Ministers" the "Union" debating society. Like Disraeli he is of Semitic origin. And like Disraeli he knows instinctively how to make effective use of the limelight.

By bold employment of powers he found in the Ministry of Transport, and without new legislation of any kind, he has already brought about a reform so striking that the question is everywhere being asked —"Why was it not done before?" This reform has consisted in imposing a penalty upon the sounding of automobile horns at night. Sleep in place of wakefulness has thereby been made as a present to some millions of citizens whose homes abut upon main roads.

At the same time Mr. Hore-Belisha has managed to set the whole of the municipal administrations from Land's End to John o' Groats, in an uproar by insisting upon their adopting, willy-nilly, vigorous measures to put an end to what he calls "mass murder on the highway."

Stopping 'Mass Murder'

This "mass murder" resides in the appalling number of motor accidents now of daily occurrence. When he assumed office, more than 5000 fatal mishaps of this nature were occurring annually. He declared that somehow this must be stopped. He then tried to impose measures that would effect this object. He invented safety road crossings for pedestrians. His yellow glass "Belisha beacons," his glittering aluminum road studs, his conspicuous "herringbone" white lines, for marking out sanctuaries on the highway where automobiles have to give way to mere pedestrians, have become the center of heated controversy everywhere.

"If only I were a Mussolini, I would get the unemployed to put down 100,000 safety lanes in a night," he declared in one of his recent speeches. He has considerable popular opinion behind him.

On the other hand, a storm of protest has arisen from municipal bodies responsible for paying for these safety arrangements. Mr. Hore-Belisha's reply has been to make widely advertised inspection trips. He has taken troops of newspaper men to see things for themselves. He has chartered autogiro flying machines to photograph traffic congestion from the air. He is publishing records of road accidents in each of the chief centers of traffic. He is pillorying the local authorities responsible for roads where the death rate is highest. He is holding up as examples to be followed such big cities as those of Sunderland, Hartlepool, Stalybridge and Paisley, which have practically banished fatal accidents from their thoroughfares.

Accessible, talkative, cheerful, energetic, and a "good mixer," he is showing people that it is quite possible to help themselves.

'Sgian Dubh' Opens Highway in Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INVERNESS, Scot.—With a silver "sgian dubh"—a small dagger carried in the stocking in traditional Highland attire—to cut the Cameron tartan ribbon, Transport Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha has just opened the last section of Scotland's new highway linking Glasgow, Edinburgh and the Highlands. This final section runs four miles between North Ballachulish to Dochfour.

Inverness County Council has been responsible for the building of the road. The whole scheme has necessitated the construction of 71 bridges and culverts. Altogether 1,170,000 tons of soil and over 1,079,000 tons of rock have been removed, as much as 95,000 tons of rock being blasted in one half-mile length in the Loch Ness district. It is this blasting which is believed in some quarters to have caused the appearance of the Loch Ness "monster," which continues to be "seen" by many people, some of them previously hardened skeptics.

Keyhole Lights Exhibited

PHILADELPHIA (By U. P.)—At last! Hunting for the keyhole in the dark may soon be eliminated—if home owners install the keyhole lights exhibited here in the Electric and Radio Show. It's just a miniature bulb set in the door directly above the hole.

Canadians Consume 3,600,000,000 Eggs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

PER CAPITA consumption of eggs in Canada, it is claimed, is the highest in the world, approximately 350 a year. In 1933, total consumption amounted to 3,600,000,000. The Dominion also claims to be the only country in the world that has a system of egg grading, controlled and supervised by the Dominion Department of Agriculture from producer to consumer. Eggs also constitute an important item in the economic life of the country. Their marketable value last year, even at the lowest prevailing price for several years, totaled about $30,000,000.

Maltese Lawyers Go on Strike To Force Court Use of Italian

They Insist It's Useless to Make Maltese Official Language—Regulation Went in Force Oct. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALETTA, Malta — Maltese lawyers have been on strike here against using their own language in the law courts. All except seven of the lawyers obeyed the strike call.

In the Criminal Court the Chief Justice ordered the Advocate for Poor Persons to defend in three trials by jury. In others courts, the judges arranged for the cases to proceed without lawyers.

This seemingly unpatriotic protest against the use of their mother tongue is explained by the lawyers themselves as due to the fact that the Maltese tongue has no words to express all kinds of legal terms which they have to use in their profession. Maltese jurisprudence, they point out, is based mainly on the old Roman law. Italian therefore, in their view, should continue to be used in the courts as it has been for many generations.

When, by order of the British Governor, Gen. Sir David Campbell, Maltese was substituted for Italian, the lawyers first of all protested and then declared a one-day strike on Oct. 1, the day the new regulation came into force.

The case for Maltese in the courts is that only about 10 to 15 per cent of the population understand Italian. Thus, litigants either had to have the proceedings translated to them (which was both costly and took a long time) or they had to remain in complete ignorance of what was going on.

In this connection, however, many lawyers maintain that litigants will still be in ignorance in spite of the change. There being no Maltese legal terms, the lawyers say they will have to invent them. This they will generally do by giving the Italian root word a Maltese ending.

It is pointed out that Maltese, in spite of the claim of nationalistic Italian newspapers, is a Semitic language with practically no Italian words in it. So closely akin to Arabic is it, that a Maltese who visited Tripoli recently found he could make himself understood by the Tripolitanians.

The issue has raised a storm in Italy as well as in Malta. Many Italians look on Malta as belonging by rights to Italy and they think of the Maltese language as being merely a dialect of Italian. If it were, however, it would be easy to graft the Italian legal terms on to it.

At the same time there is a pro-Italian movement in Malta and the British authorities are credited with the belief that the use of the Italian language fosters this movement. On this account they recently banned Italian as the second language taught in the schools, and substituted English.

The decree to which the lawyers object provides that Maltese shall be the normal language of the law courts but that if the litigants do not understand Maltese, English shall be substituted.

Provincial Conflict On Markets Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The interprovincial aspects of Canada's experiment in controlled marketing of natural products have been brought to the fore by the Government of British Columbia and the meat producers. As they prepare to place the meat industry under legal marketing rules, sheep and beef men realize that they cannot rationalize sales and prices if they are to be subjected to the present uncontrolled sale of meat from the prairie provinces, chiefly from Alberta.

The Provincial Government announced that it would seek to cooperate with Alberta but if Alberta meat producers failed to support the marketing plan, then every measure within provincial power would be used to discourage Alberta meat sales here. By rigid and onerous inspection of imported meat, British Columbia could seriously restrict this business, even though it has no constitutional control over trade and commerce.

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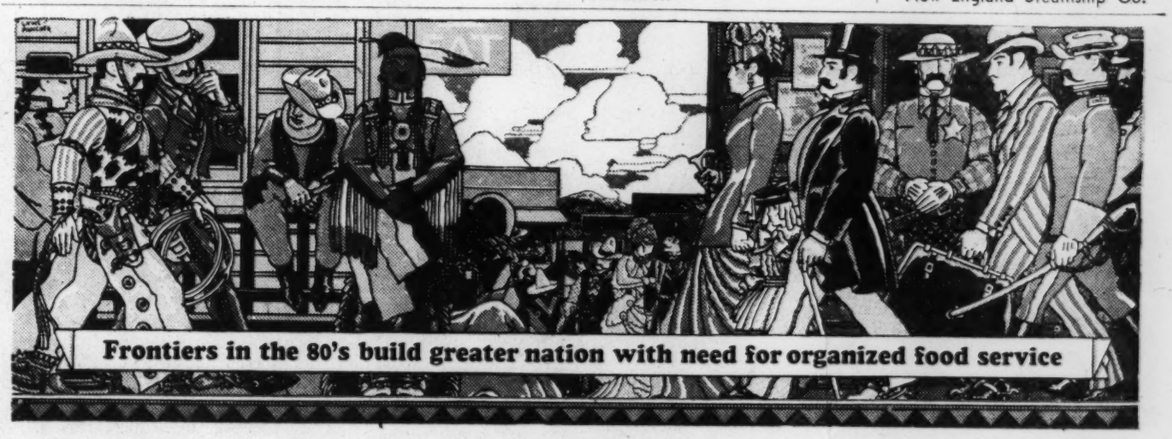

Frontiers in the 80's build greater nation with need for organized food service

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A Wednesday and Friday Page

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Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Finding the News 'Story'

It Is There to Be Told—Can Be Made Interesting

Handling Publicity for Clubs—4

By Blanche Arter Buhlig

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LIKE the explorer seeking new discoveries, the club publicity chairman must be vigilant in the search for organization news material. Every event, every activity must be scrutinized and evaluated for its news possibilities. This can be done only when the reporter is fully aware of all that is happening, that is contemplated, and that has been accomplished. The club publicity chairman can know all these things only through the coöperation of every officer and committee chairman.

It is usually advisable to include the publicity chairman on the executive committee as well as on the board of managers. In this way the chairman learns about contemplated plans; develops a discriminating judgment in the selection of news topics; and becomes a real asset in building the organization activities through publicity means. In addition the committee chairman should keep the publicity chairman informed about all committee work. A good publicity chairman will see news possibilities which are unnoticed by other chairmen. However, the publicity chairman should release publicity about an activity only with the consent of the chairman or officer responsible for the activity.

Every live, active organization surges with news possibilities. Material for news items can be found in program plans, in regular and special meetings, social affairs, philanthropic endeavors; in the appointment of committees, and in elections; in club activities, in plans which affect some important part of the community, such as the children.

Advance Notices

Attendance at club affairs can be stimulated by interesting advance notices. It is true that some newspapers, crowded for space, confine the usual notice of meetings to a terse calendar of events. Other papers will use items of different lengths according to the interest value, the space available and the custom of the paper. Advance notices should contain the essential facts and such additional information as will add a note of interest to the item.

The value of an address can be extended if the talk is reported interestingly and reaches the paper while the event is still news. The amateur reporter may find it difficult to so report an address unless he learns how to obtain and use his material in advance of the talk. In advance of the program date, obtain a copy of the speech to be delivered—or a one hundred word "quote" or digest of the speech. Ascertain all interesting facts about the speaker. Select from the speech those points which will be most interesting to your community. According to the importance of the speech and speaker, and the practice of your paper, write up the event. Tell the most interesting facts about the speaker. Do not say "the well-known J. E. Walsh." Tell why he is well known—"J. E. Walsh of Louisville, Ky., author of many scientific works." Give the salient points of the talk. Use a direct quotation if such will add to your story. Then, send the story to the paper marked with the date when the story is to be used, or released. Editors observe release dates, and if you send such an account to the paper in advance, the paper can use the write-up immediately after the speech is given. If the amateur reporter waits to hear the talk and then writes it up, the account is apt to be "old" before it reaches the paper.

Interesting Treatment

Club activities lend themselves to interesting use in providing club publicity. They may be written with compelling interest or in mediocre fashion. Compare these two clippings, describing the same activity, which appeared in two different newspapers:

Chicago—Sewing machines humming! Typewriters clicking! Quilting frames set into place! A unique type of workshop set up in an old bank building in downtown Chicago is giving not clothes, nor food, but work to needy women. Jobs are manufactured for them by soliciting clerical work from organizations around town, and sewing institutions.

The Chicago —— Club set aside a fund of $600 with which to buy the raw materials to be made into garments and the joint emergency relief organization pays the wages. The finished garments—little woolen coats, warm underwear and quilts—made in the workshop are later distributed to deserving families.

Why does that story compel reader interest more than the following?

The Chicago —— Club is to help lessen the distress among unemployed women by establishing a workshop in coöperation with the Good Will Industries and the Service Bureau for Women. The shop will be located on the second floor of the —— Bank Building, and the finished garments and bedding will be given to the Red Cross and other welfare agencies of the city.

The first account draws upon the imagination. You hear sewing machines hum, and typewriters click. You see the quilt frames set up in the unused bank building. A pleasing picture of people made happier by means of work is created in your mind, and you read on to get a better glimpse of the interesting scene which the reporter has painted for you.

The second account paints little if any picture for the reader. Your attention is not held; your eye seeks another headline, scans other first paragraphs in that hunt for things which appeal to the imagination, which build into the reader's consciousness some picture or effect which compels attention and interest.

Study the columns of your newspaper to ascertain what events, activities, and personalities were given publicity. Then review the work of your own club to learn what opportunities for news you missed.

Alertness in detecting news value is developed by practice; skill in selecting salient interesting points is attained through repeated effort. The possibilities for self-improvement and service to the club and community through honest publicity is boundless and success comes to the amateur reporter only through painstaking, conscientious effort.

[This series is appearing on Wednesdays]

Decorative Lamp Shades

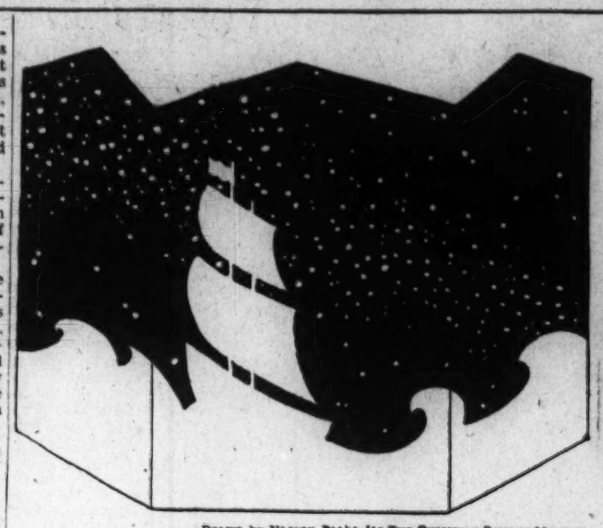
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR anyone who likes to make pretty and interesting things, there are lamp-screens which are not only ornamental, but are useful for shading a lamp that is too bright. They are easy to make and can be any size called for by the lamp they are to shade.

Cardboard, black showcard paint and large and small darning-needles are the necessary tools. If the screen is large, medium weight cardboard should be used, but if it is small a light grade will answer. The three panels are cut in one piece and folded into shape. Cut the top into circles or angles as you wish and then begin the work of decorating. Draw either of the simple designs shown here upon the cardboard and paint in the black as shown. If this should look muddy or spotty when held to the light it should be given a second coat for the smoothness of the black portions of the screen is necessary in order to get the best effects.

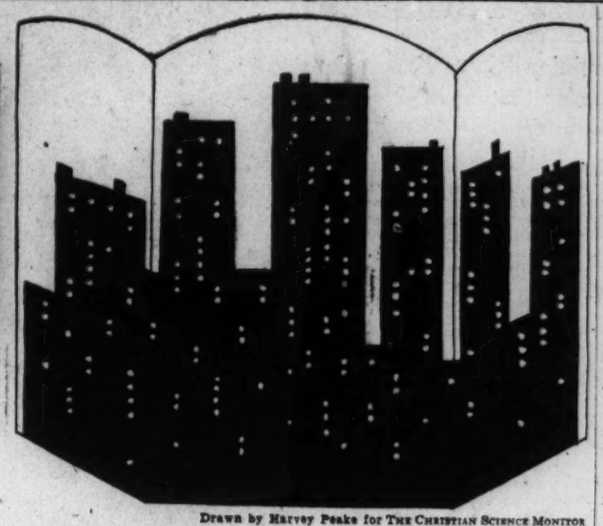
When this is thoroughly dry use the two darning needles for punching holes through the cardboard. The two needles will give you the two sizes of punctures needed. When making the windows in the sky-scrapers see that all the punctures are the same size in any one building. The stars are to be mixed as thought best.

When completed you will be fascinated by the appearance of the screens when placed before a lamp. These will make good Christmas gifts if carefully done.



Drawn by Harvey Peake for The Christian Science Monitor

The "Sky" Is Dark Except for a Pinpoint Milky Way, But the Sea and Ship Can Be Made Of Material That Will Shed As Much Light As One Desires.



Drawn by Harvey Peake for The Christian Science Monitor

The Light Shines Through the "Windows" of the Tall Buildings and Also Through the Sky If Made of Light Weight Parchment Paper.

Tea and Evening Coats and Blouses

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

BLOUSE coats for late afternoon and evening parties are the thing of the moment. A bright tartan coat may be worn over an evening blouse cut high to the throat in front but open almost down to the waist at the back, the jumper blousing well over the belt. One skirt of either black velvet or silk does duty with a variety of tops, which is a nice and practical fashion.

The revers of blouse coats have character and stand well out. The line being kept forward, there is nothing flat or tranquil about their movement, and the upstanding collar carries out the same idea. The most striking effects are obtained in bright tartan silks, and a jabot of organdie edged with fine lace adds a delicate touch. Other materials suitable are taffeta with a lamé spot, satin moiré, or one of the many crinkled crêpes with a woven metal thread or spot. All can be used with equally good effect. Crinkled crêpe is perhaps the material best suited for the evening blouse, as it provides chic worn with a stiff-looking skirt. Cascade flounces are seen trimming the back of some blouses, or a revers in a dark color, like the one pictured in the illustration.

A popular style of skirt is one slit up the front almost to the knee, some are slit at the back too, showing a divided train. Other skirts clear the ground and are made in a material stiff enough to stand out well. The double tier skirt is an interesting feature in the new fashions for which a stiff material is required.

Metal, silver-gold in hue, is used extensively in all types of material and is particularly effective with satin and crêpe. Combined with velvet and jersey fabric the impression given still strikes one as a little bizarre. Crinkled satin with a gold thread or spot is good. There is also a crêpe, copied no doubt from the diagonal tweeds, which has a diagonal line woven in metal thread, rather riblike in effect. This material strikes a new note in soft silks. Another effect is obtained by the thread, both silk and metal, being cut in such a way as to give the appearance of a fringe about half an inch wide. It is delightful in white and gold and makes a most attractive evening blouse and handbag. Lamé tissue, now backed with ninon, is a more durable fabric than it was a few seasons ago, and consequently more wearable.

Sequin trimming, like a coat of mail, is favored. To go with this a smart silver mounted evening bag was seen recently in bright red sequins. Black sequins look well with white and are used effectively in evening blouses. A designer in Paris uses a blue-violet to good effect, and favors this color for evening shoes. Blue-violet and black tulip are interesting colors, pink with a bluish tinge is still in favor, but fashions are fickle and no sooner make an appearance than something newer is introduced. A few weeks ago the brioche hat made its début, was tossed on the sea of fashion for a brief space, and then an entirely new style sent buyers hurrying once more across the Channel in order to be up-to-date.

Drawn by Corbett, London, for The Christian Science Monitor

At Present, in London, a Blouse Coat in Bright Taffeta Tartan, Worn With a Black Velvet Skirt, Is the Very Thing! The Inset—a Blouse of White Crepe Having a Gold Thread in Waved Line, With Black Velvet Revers.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

A Dinner That Will Wait

Meeting Needs of Business Woman or Delayed Guest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever wished for a dinner that would keep its appearance and flavor through long hours of waiting and come forth all the better for the delay? When the young folks will be "home some time" but hungry, and the old friends say, "We aren't sure when we'll arrive at your house—about six, we hope—but don't bother one bit, give us what you have," haven't you wondered what you would prepare that would be ready at a moment's notice and appease hungry appetites? Or maybe you are a business woman who would like to have the dinner almost ready the night before.

This little dinner is one answer to your wishes. It is so simple, but oh, so good! It is planned for four persons. The menu is:

Tomato Juice Cocktail
Swedish Meat Balls — Escalloped Potatoes
String Beans (canned or fresh)
Hot Biscuits — California Salad
Lemon Chiffon Pie
Beverage

Tomato Juice Cocktail

Mix
1 fifteen-ounce can of tomato juice
2 teaspoonfuls of lemon juice and dash of cayenne pepper. Chill for several hours.

Swedish Meat Balls

These are probably the pièce de résistance as meat is the difficult question for the dinner that must wait.

Place in a three-quart cooking vessel
2 tablespoonfuls of fat, drippings or cooking oil. Add
1 clove of garlic
2 tablespoons chopped onion. Cook until soft and light brown.

While the above is cooking prepare the meat as follows:

Beat
1 egg in a large mixing bowl. Add to it
1 pound of hamburger
½ cup flour
½ cup milk
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon each of pepper, paprika, and nutmeg.

Mix this very thoroughly with a fork. It must be very smooth. Form into 12 balls and roll them in
¼ cup of flour and drop into the hot fat. Sprinkle over them any flour that remains. Brown them on all sides and pour over them enough boiling water to cover. Simmer any time from one hour to six but keep them just covered with water. Just before serving thicken the gravy and season to taste with salt, pepper, and kitchen bouquet.

String Beans

Melt in a saucepan
1 tablespoonful of butter. Add
1 tablespoonful of onion chopped fine. Cook until onion is soft.

Prepare
1 quart cooked string beans. If using fresh beans, prepare in the usual manner by removing strings and cut into lengthwise slivers. Place the beans in a clean cloth and immerse in boiling water for five minutes. Dip into cold water immediately and then place in stewpan with barely enough water to cover. Cook until tender, about 30 minutes. Just before serving add them to the cooked onion and butter, reheat and serve.

Escalloped Potatoes

Peel and slice rather thin,
Potatoes to fill a 1½ quart casserole.

The amount of potatoes will depend upon their size. Sift together
½ cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper. Place a layer of the potatoes in dish and sprinkle over them one-third of the above mixture. Continue until dish is full, having three layers of potatoes and a layer of the flour on top. Dot top with
1 tablespoon butter. Pour over them
1 pint of milk. Bake 45 minutes in oven heated to 350 degrees. Shut off heat and allow potatoes to remain in oven. Reheat when baking biscuits.

California Salad

4 large oranges. Peel, removing every particle of the white membrane. Cut into eight sections from stem to blossom end and then cut across into thin slices. Marinate as long as you wish in:
3 tablespoons oil beaten with
1 tablespoon spiced or plain vinegar
½ teaspoon paprika
2 teaspoons powdered sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 clove of garlic crushed. Beat with rotary egg beater until thick. Keep the salad in a cool place and just before serving drain and heap on lettuce leaves for individual servings.

The biscuits may be the delicious kind that come all wrapped ready to be heated and eaten, or made from special biscuit-mixed flour. If homemade they may be mixed several hours before dinner, rolled out and cut, and placed in the ice box until ready to bake.

Biscuits

Sift and mix
2 cups flour with
4 level teaspoons baking powder and
½ teaspoonful of salt. Mix in
2 rounding tablespoonfuls of shortening. Add almost
⅔ cup of milk. The exact amount will depend upon the flour but the dough must be as soft as you can possibly handle it. Roll out on a floured board into a sheet one inch thick and cut. Bake 10 minutes in an oven 425 degrees. This recipe makes 14 biscuits two inches in diameter.

The dessert is so delicious that it would end any meal with a happy feeling

Lemon Chiffon Pie

Prepare the crust as follows:
1½ cups graham cracker crumbs ground very fine. Mix into them
½ cup butter.
⅓ cup powdered sugar. When the mixture is very smooth line a deep 10-inch pie plate with it, patting it into place and building up a ridge around the edge. Prepare this crust in the plate at least 24 hours before needed.

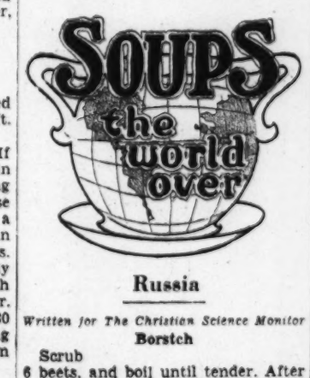
For the filling:

Soak
1 teaspoon powdered gelatin in
½ cup of cold water.

While the gelatine is soaking prepare the other ingredients:

Beat
4 egg-yolks and add
½ cup of white granulated sugar
¼ teaspoonful of salt. Place over boiling water and add
½ cup of lemon juice and grated rind of one lemon. Cook the mixture until thick, stirring continually. Add the soaked gelatine, beat thoroughly and set away until cool. When it begins to get thick add
4 egg whites beaten stiff to which a pinch of salt and
½ cup of white granulated sugar have been added. Pour into the graham cracker crust and leave in ice box or automatic refrigerator four hours. When ready to serve whip
1 cup of cream. Add
2 tablespoons powdered sugar and
3 drops vanilla. Spread over the pie. The whipped cream may be omitted.

M. K. B.



Russia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Borstch

Scrub
6 beets, and boil until tender. After peeling, slice them and allow them to cool, being careful not to throw away the stock in which they have boiled.

Soak
2 lb. soup meat. Place it in a pot, together with
Salt and pepper as desired, and
2 minced onions. Boil for at least an hour in
1 quart water. Then add
6 potatoes chopped,
3 carrots chopped,
3 turnips chopped,
1 small head of cabbage chopped,
1 green pepper chopped. Cook for 40 minutes. Shortly before serving, add juice of 1 lemon, the beets, and the beet stock. At the table serve with
½ pint sour cream, passed in a small pitcher or jug. Serves four.

Broadcasting Parties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even the small tots who are just learning to read enjoy radio or play parties provided the script is interesting and in their own language. However, care should be taken in choosing the play to be used. The idea is to give children parts in a play or story and let them act it out just as they like. A play microphone is an added incentive and they enjoy performing outdoors where they have to make believe the scenery.

In some cases it is possible to have children meet once a week for these gatherings. One group made quite a collection of play books and gave such a party each Saturday afternoon to young children from 10 to 14 though other ages could have been chosen as well. As often as possible the mother who was hostess chose refreshments in keeping with the play used for that day's entertainment.

Hotel and Hostess Training

To the trained woman, the home woman and the professional woman this field offers unusual opportunities and well-paid positions—room clerk, floor clerk, housekeeper, manager for apartment hotels, houses and clubs, receptionist, college house director, travel and tours manager, food supervisor, hostess. PERSONAL INSTRUCTION and Home Study Courses by Helen M. Woods, former employment manager New York's six largest hotels.

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If you could see the care we take in every step of preparing Gerber's Strained Vegetables and Cereal for Baby, you'd realize why the above statement is so true. Only the finest of vegetables are used, harvested right at the pink of perfection; then rushed to Gerber kitchens while they're still fresh. Everything to help make little ones grow rosy-cheeked and husky is found in the Gerber list. It offers wholesome variety—each food extra-finely strained for infant digestive systems. Check your Baby's needs from list below.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, for variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

NRA

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FREMONT, MICHIGAN
For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.

Gerber's
9 Strained Foods for Baby

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Removes Ink, Rust, Fruit Stains, etc., from clothing, rugs, marble, without injury.
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Help Spread the True Meaning of Christmas!
Send for our unique assortment of hand-colored Christmas Cards containing greetings written by Minny M. H. Ayers (author of "What Manner of Love"). 12 lovely views and verses, boxed, $1.00, postpaid.
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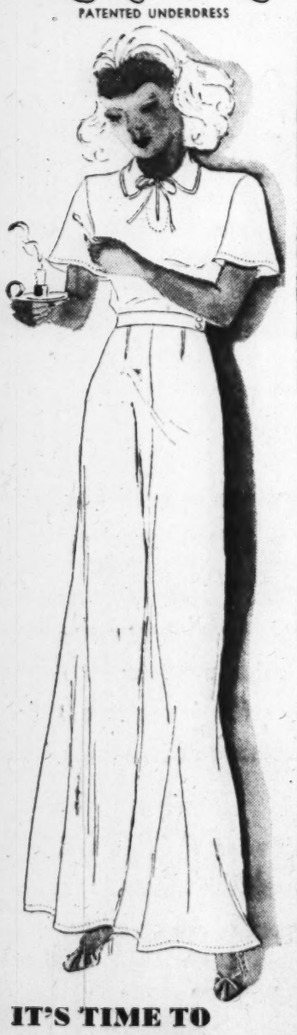

IT'S TIME TO wear TUCK-IN PJ'S
• Trousers really fit
• Blouse stays put
• Tailored to perfection

WINGET KICKERNICK CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Have you ever really tried Fresh Cranberries?

It will surprise you to find how much better a meal will taste when fresh cranberry sauce or Cranberry Orange Relish is served with the meat course.

Just try this tested recipe—

Cranberry Orange Relish
(No Cooking)

1 pound Eatmor Cranberries—2 cups sugar—1 to 1½ oranges. Put cranberries through meat grinder. Pare orange with sharp knife, remove seeds, trim off white membrane (leaving the pulp exposed on the surface). Put rind and pulp through grinder, mix with sugar and berries. Let set a few hours before serving. For future use pour in glasses, cover with paraffin.

Free Recipe Cards at dealers who sell Eatmor Cranberries, quality graded and trade marked.

Eatmor Cranberries

Hair Dressing
Lucky Tiger Vegetable Oil Hair Dressing
Highly processed from vegetable oils to control Dry and Unruly Hair. Quickly penetrating. Not greasy or sticky. Beautifies and enables you to dress the hair in any style. Popular with men, women and children.
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Both FULLY GUARANTEED
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Enclosed find 15c (coin or stamps) to cover postage for which you are to send me 35c size, choice of above; or if you wish both, enclose 25c to pay packing and postage; or you can get either in 65c size at most druggists.
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WINTRY DAYS
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SLIPS
Beauty requires warmth and comfort. Smart women protect their loveliness against winter's cold with Indera Figurfit (Coldpruf) Knit Slips.
These slips, knit by a special process, are smooth and close-fitting—a perfect foundation for the daintiest frock or most clinging gown. They do not bunch, crawl or cause any inconvenience.
Beautiful colors, easy to launder, no ironing necessary. The exclusive STA-UP shoulder straps never annoy you by falling off your shoulder.
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Other shoes in 180 sizes and widths — 1 to 12 AAAAA to EEE

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

Listen! Dennis King and the Enna Jettick Orchestra every Wednesday Night over N.B.C. Coast-to-Coast Hook-up.

● This rising outline is an important fashion trend in the newer shoes. The shine of patent leather gives an aliveness to suede or crushed kid. Just one example of the new ideas which make Enna Jetticks *America's Smartest Walking Shoes*, combined with the fitting qualities for which these shoes are famous! Write us for the name of the Enna Jettick dealer near you.

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MARTEX Bath Mitt
USE like a wash cloth. Fits either hand; holds the elusive soap in a pocket; makes bathing a new delight because it cleanses the pores thoroughly. At all stores or sent on receipt of 25c in stamps.
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Whittemore's
OIL PASTE
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The extra large can with the easy opener
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Cambridge, Mass.

Puddle-Jumping Automobile Negotiates a Leap of 51 Feet Without Even Bursting a Tire

San Diego Youth Gives Demonstration of His Invention With Hops Into Air, Nose Dives and Hairpin Turns at 60 Miles an Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—In a tiny, though well-equipped workshop in the rear of his Adams Avenue home here, Mr. David G. Hall Jr. has invented a strange-looking automobile which he claims will "jump puddles" with safety.

Moreover, Mr. Hall asserts that Dinosaur, as he calls the streamlined car, will take curves at 70 miles an hour without the slightest danger of overturning.

When some of the town's skeptics laughed at Mr. Hall for his predictions, the young engineer invited the newsreel men from Hollywood to attend a demonstration.

At the tests, held on desolate, level Camp Kearny, north of San Diego, Hall and his research partner, Mr. O. H. Rosado, executed an amazing broad jump of 51 feet—and never even blew out a tire.

For three hours, Mr. Hall piloted Dinosaur over the rocky and brush-covered sections of Kearny mesa, jumping gullies and making hairpin turns at about 60 miles an hour. At 65 miles an hour, young Hall drove his car into a mound of rocks and dirt four feet high, and dove 51 feet before landing on one front wheel. The machine righted itself and proceeded calmly across the mesa.

Newsreel men told Mr. Hall it was the greatest exhibition of its kind they had ever witnessed.

Mr. Hall, his partner and his sister, Miss Margery Hall, have worked for several years to build an automobile so balanced and constructed that it would be difficult to overturn it.

"Our theory on stability is quite simple," Mr. Hall explained. "There are several features which we cannot, of course, make public. But the principal thing is distribution of weight. The weight is all arranged with a low center of gravity. The Dinosaur is much lighter than the ordinary car, although its entire body is of steel framework. There are more than 1700 welded joints in the body."

Mr. Hall believes that all automobiles are made to sell, rather than give the public the utmost in automotive transportation.

"However, this is the public's fault," he added. "If a 1934 car had been displayed in 1924, it would have been ridiculed off the road. Likewise, if the people of today were to see a 1944 automobile, they would look upon it as an impractical thing and have none of it."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

SPRINGFIELD—Sunday, Oct. 28, 12:45-1:00 p. m.; daily, Oct. 22 to 27, inclusive, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc-211m.

Maine

PORTLAND — Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Thursdays, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45 - 12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday Nov. 3 and 17, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

BUFFALO—Wednesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc-229m.

NEW YORK CITY — Tuesdays, 11:00-11:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

SYRACUSE—Thursdays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WFBL, 1360kc-220m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:45-3:00 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

PITTSBURGH—Thursdays, Oct. 25 to Jan. 17, 1935, inc., 6:45-7:00 p. m., WWSW, 1300kc-200m.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc-231m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

OTTAWA — Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CRCO, 880kc-341m.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

MELBOURNE — Fridays, 10:30-10:45 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc-254m.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND — First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

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20c A FULL QUART

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It is. Into it goes the pick of Jamaica's ginger . . . aged with choice taste-heighteners . . . blended with a natural water from deep rock sources, so pure it does not have to be distilled. A fine, lasting carbonation is imparted under refrigerated pressure.

If you like a piquant drink, try Clicquot Club Pale Dry. If you like the full ginger taste, try Clicquot Club Golden. Both come in full pints and full quarts (as well as special hotel and club sizes in Pale Dry).

Clicquot Club PALE DRY

The Vintage Ginger Ale

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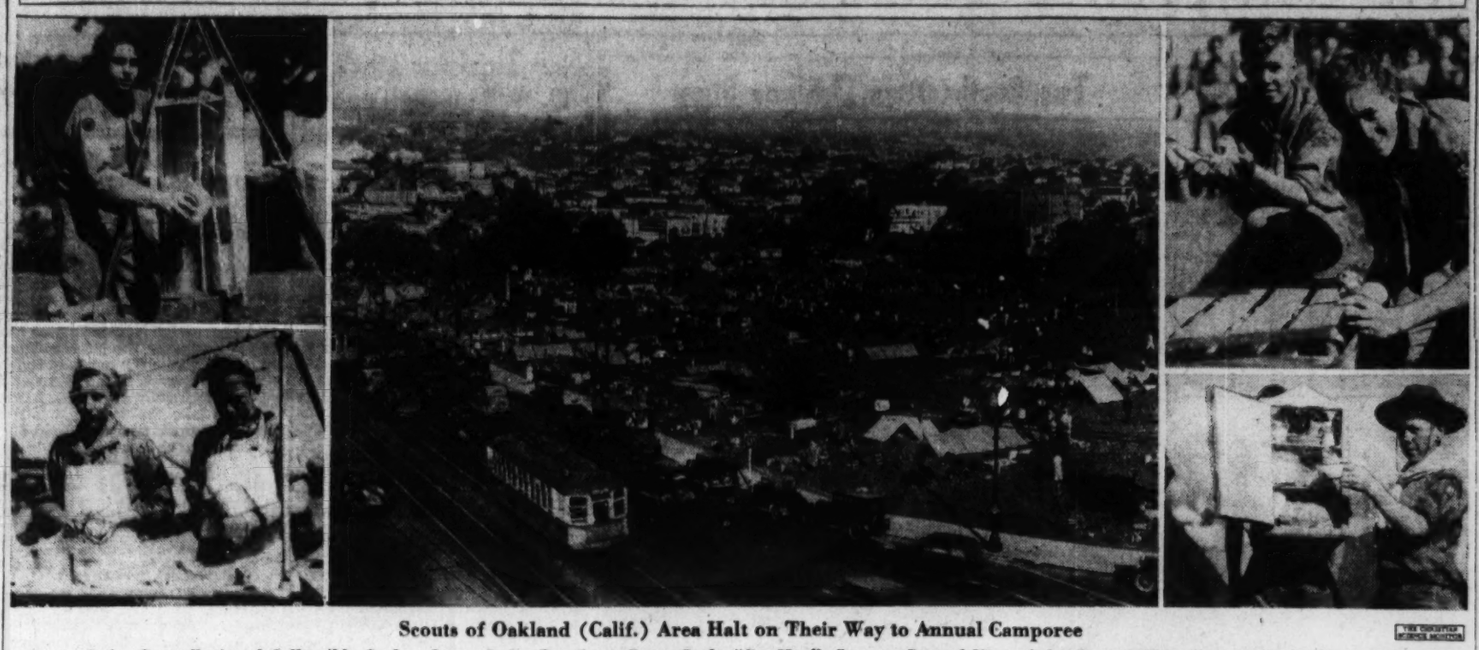
Boy Scout Bivouac Provides City With Free Show



Scouts of Oakland (Calif.) Area Halt on Their Way to Annual Camporee

Upper Left—Scout Designed Collapsible Cooler. Lower Left—Boy Scout Camp Cooks "Get Hot." Center—General View of the Camp in East Shore Park, Oakland, California. Upper Right—Carrier Pigeons Took Scout Greetings to Mayor of Oakland and Governor of California. Lower Right—Cupboard on Legs—Scout Legs.

American Missionary Locates Job in Hills of Own Home Land

Woman, Denied Post in Orient, to Mine 'Acres of Diamonds' in 'Lost Province of North Carolina; School and Church Established for First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"Acres of diamonds" will be mined in Haywood County's "lost province," a hitherto isolated mountain section, 12 miles long and 10 miles wide, because the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board lacked sufficient funds to send Miss Lillian Odum, a young college graduate, to the Orient.

Miss Odum, undaunted, found her "parish" in her own native state of North Carolina, following completion of her mission course at the Louisville (Ky.) Seminary.

The "field," however, was not built for Miss Odum's benefit. She simply found it, in her quest for useful activity, after she learned she could not be assigned to the foreign mission field just now.

The community which Miss Odum has chosen and in which she has already taken up her work, is known as "Big Bend," on the Pigeon River. It now has a school and a church for the first time in its history. This region is said to contain some of the most beautiful scenery in eastern America. But it has been little visited, due partly to its inaccessibility.

New Day Dawns for Big Bend

But to Big Bend has come a new day, due to the presence of Miss Odum, who works in coöperation with the Haywood County board of education. For the first time in their lives, the children there, representing about 25 families, scattered throughout the 120 square miles of territory, enjoy school privileges without having to "tramp" a dozen miles. Also, for the first time, they and their parents may attend church services in the "province."

All this, because a young woman has arrived on the scene. If she was disappointed at not being able to go to foreign fields, she displayed no evidence of it. He explanation was that she was "out of a job, but looking for hard work."

The county board of education had provided a new, but teacherless, school house; and it was in this that Miss Odum conducted religious services, the Sunday following her arrival. The entire population comprised the congregation. She had previously visited all the families of the community and invited them to these services. Church and school are housed in the same building.

How School House Was Obtained

Erection of the school house was largely the result of activities of Mr. Robert H. Gibson, son of a Presbyterian minister and a county case worker. Realizing that the lack of school and church facilities furnished the greatest barrier against progress and contributed in no small degree to the not altogether agreeable conditions that existed there, he took the matter up with county authorities.

The citizens of Big Bend were cooperative from the first. They expressed a desire for religious and educational development through erection of the necessary building. The people of Big Bend volunteered their services and moral support. Lumber was furnished free by the Boyce Hardwood Lumber Company and a site was donated by Mr. J. W. Bell, president of the lumber company, and Col. W. H. Stoughton, its superintendent.

Men, Women and Children Help

The donated material was contained in an old office building. It was necessary for this to be torn down and the lumber "toted" for a distance of half a mile. This work was done by willing residents of the community. The entire population helped—men, women and children.

Then came Miss Odum, to mine her "acres of diamonds" from the heart of the "eternal hills"—not the kind of diamonds that made Golconda famous, but the brand that was fused into the pioneer spirit of America. She arrived in Waynesville, the county seat, and was met there by Mr. Gibson, who drove her as far as Mount Sterling. There she left her trunk and tramped the remaining 10 miles through a tangled forest, without benefit of a "trail," much less a road.

The project now has been carried to a successful conclusion. Haywood has redeemed its "lost province." Mr. Gibson's labors have been rewarded, and Miss Odum has her "parish," in which she is happily and progressively at work. She has realized her ambition to become a missionary, not in a foreign field, however, but among her own people.

Services of Thanksgiving Mark Virgin Islands Work

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Oct. 24 (By U. P.)—Six hundred labor leaders, legislators and laborers gathered at the Bethlehem estates Oct. 21 in services of thanksgiving for resumption of work on the estates.

Work was resumed when the Federal Government of the United States purchased the estates recently and leased them to the Virgin Islands Company. The estates had been closed since 1930, causing the economic collapse of St. Croix. The services of thanksgiving praised the New Deal efforts to furnish work and lauded President Roosevelt, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Governor Pearson.

Hard Work and Thrift Called Motive Power To Prosperity Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mountain walls that separate Graham County, N. C., from its neighbors have failed to constitute a barrier against progress.

Highways, hydroelectric projects and other modern developments have lifted the county from its former position of isolation and made it an integral part of one of the great industrial areas of southern Appalachia.

During the past season, the farmers of that county harvested bountiful crops. Cellars, granaries, smokehouses and fruit houses are filled to capacity, a recent survey revealed. It was found that the people of this mountain county are enjoying better conditions than they have known in many years. Hard work and thrift have served as twin propellers in bringing the county into the port of prosperity. Many of the farmers produced large surpluses in addition to supplying their own needs.

Hope of British Theater Found in Amateur Actor

Young Performers in Industrial Towns Observed by Mr. Priestley to Seize Opportunities That Professionals Neglect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Eng.—Amateur actors and actresses are stepping into the breach caused by a decline in the professional theater in English provincial towns. This is the encouraging observation made Mr. J. B. Priestley, novelist and playwright, after touring Britain.

At the opening here of a club which is to be run as a social annex to the Bradford Civic Playhouse, Mr. Priestley declared that particularly in those towns which had been suffering keenly from industrial depression, young, intelligent people who refused to be depressed were connected with a local theater and working hard, as those of the Bradford Civic Playhouse were doing.

That was a fine thing, he said. It meant that the provinces were beginning all over again with their own theater, and the films themselves could not do without the theater. Those interested in the theater ought to make the whole country theater conscious. He said he was not in favor of the removal of the entertainment tax, but he thought that some portion of the £6,500,000 yielded by the tax should be returned by the Government to help such intelligent efforts as that of the Bradford Civic Playhouse to bring the theater before a wider public.

Boy Scouts Camp Right in Heart Of California City

1000 of Them Pitch Tents in Oakland, and Fires Burn as in Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—A "wilderness camp" recently grew upon the emerald shores of Lake Merritt in the heart of downtown Oakland when approximately 1000 Boy Scouts of the Oakland Area Council bivouacked there for 28 hours to hold their sixth annual camporee.

Frontiersmen have seen a barren desert transformed into a bustling metropolis through the magic of gold's discovery; townsfolk have beheld the transfiguration of a vacant lot through the mystery of a circus tent; Oakland's citizenry, open-mouthed, beheld a metamorphosis from tranquil city park to active camp.

Saturday noon was the zero-hour when streams of khaki-clad Scouts converged from the 16 points of the compass; in less than 30 minutes a new community was where none had been before.

Smoke curled upward as patrol "chefs" and their culinary crews "got hot" in preparation of endless varieties of good things to eat including roasts, stews, fries, mulligans, pies, boiled and toasted viands to please the palate of the most fastidious epicure.

Thousands of Oaklanders were guests of the Scout campers and learned a lot about Scouting that will never be written into the books. They saw patrols of boys living and working together harmoniously with dad, mother, scoutmaster and friend alike barred from giving unwanted and unneeded advice.

When evening came, campfires glowed in the dusk silhouetting Scouts and friends massed about the cheery flames where visitors were entertained Scout fashion with songs, stories and stunts.

Next afternoon perfectly packed patrols quickly checked out. The Camporee is over, and a lonely seagull found not a charred stick nor a scrap of paper betraying where 1000 Boy Scouts had bivouaced.

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Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone

Single from $2 Double from $3

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HEINZ

Who eats HEINZ NOODLE SOUP?

WE DO! Heinz Noodle Soup is the honest, "home-made" kind of nourishment my husband and my children like—and need.

SO DO I! Heinz Noodle Soup is so simple! I can heat it in the kitchenette while I'm shaving. A bachelor's delight!

AND ME! Ah serve it! And Ah add nothing. *Ah* couldn't improve it, no-how! But sah! Don't you-all tell mah folks!

ET MOI Me, soup chef. All day at beeg hotel I make fine soups. At night I come home tired, hungry. Zen I want Heinz Soup. *Ah!!!*

ME TOO! I'm a grocer. I sell five brands of soup. But we *eat* Heinz soup. That's my wife's idea. And O. K. with me!

SURE THING! A hot thermos of Heinz soup when the whistle blows each noon. Here's soup with a "heft" for a husky appetite.

17 OTHERS!

Cream of Oyster	Cream of Spinach	Consommé
Cream of Asparagus	Onion Soup	Vegetable
Cream of Green Pea	Gumbo Creole	Bean Soup
Cream of Mushroom	Clam Chowder	Beef Broth
Cream of Celery	Scotch Broth	Pepper Pot
Cream of Tomato	Mock Turtle	

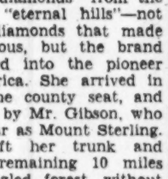
LISTEN IN! Josephine Gibson broadcasts new recipes and menu ideas Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. Milton Lomask, violinist, and Lois Miller, organist, assist her. See radio page for station and time.

57

HEINZ home-recipe SOUPS

HEINZ

GOOD EATING AT MODEST PRICES



Ask for these at your Grocer's this week!

HEINZ BREAKFAST WHEAT: A hearty satisfying cereal for chilly mornings. We make it from carefully chosen kernels of wheat, ground fine enough to be easily digested, yet coarse enough to have a "nutty" happy texture.

HEINZ FRESH CUCUMBER PICKLES: Homemade kind of pickles. Slices of cucumber cooked with Heinz vinegar and delicate seasoning. Delicious: people eat lots of them. Wholesome: it's all right if they do.

HEINZ BEEFSTEAK SAUCE: What this country needs is more people who know about this grand condiment. For it is rich, spicy, pungent, and thoroughly alive with excitement. Truly, we don't know of one meat dish that it cannot accompany pleasingly.

YOUR GROCER AND HEINZ

Southeastern Conference Football—Hockey News—Davis Cup Plans for 1935

Louisiana and Vanderbilt Elevens to Meet Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 24—Two powerful teams will face each other amid a colorful setting in Nashville, Saturday, with their respective unblemished Southeastern Conference records at stake when Louisiana State meets Vanderbilt. It was a tie by Vanderbilt in a night game at Baton Rouge last year, coupled with a later tie by Tulane that dropped Louisiana just below Alabama in the final championship ratings. The battle should be close and hard fought with Louisiana holding a slight edge.

Alabama and Tulane must each win Saturday to maintain a perfect record, while Kentucky, likewise, must gain victory to enter the championship lists in its first battle within the circle. Alabama faces an improved Georgia eleven in Birmingham in a game second in importance only to the Vanderbilt-Louisiana battle. Tulane should continue its unbeaten march at the expense of Georgia Technology in their meeting in another championship contest in New Orleans. Coach C. A. Wynne of Kentucky will entertain Auburn at Lexington and attempt to gain his first victory within the Conference. This should be a tight game as Kentucky has shown a strong defense all year while Auburn, also strong defensively, has developed quite an offense in recent years. Coach Wynne was the Auburn mentor last year, and it will be interesting to see how his former charges act in a game against their old instructor.

Southeastern Conference Standing

College—	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Alabama	3	0	89	12	1.000
Tulane	3	0	48	18	1.000
Vanderbilt	3	0	41	18	1.000
Louisiana State	1	0	20	6	1.000
Tennessee	1	1	33	13	.500
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	.000
Georgia	0	1	6	7	.000
Georgia Tech	0	1	12	27	.000
Florida	0	1	12	28	.000
Mississippi	0	1	6	27	.000
Sewanee	0	1	6	35	.000
Miss. State	0	2	0	48	.000
Auburn	0	3	12	40	.000

Sewanee vs. Ole Miss

Sewanee and Ole Miss meet on the Mississippi campus at Oxford in another intraconference game with a lift out of the cellar as the reward for the winning team. Two interconference games will be played by member teams with elevens representing the Southern Conference. The Tennessee-Duke battle at Knoxville is of paramount interest because of the clash of famous coaching personalities and the high ranking of the contestants in their respective sections. Coach R. R. Neyland will be out to erase a defeat by Duke in 1933, but Duke appears to be a bit ahead on its 1934 showing. Florida will be out to gain a third victory over a team of the Southern Conference when Maryland is played in Baltimore. Mississippi State faces a nonconference opponent when Misssissippi College is the guest at Starkville Friday night. These teams are old rivals and a close game is in prospect.

In the big battle of the Southeastern Conference last Saturday Alabama defeated Tennessee, 13 to 6, at Birmingham and did what no other team has been able to accomplish—defeat a Neyland-coached team two consecutive years. Alabama scored in the second period, Tennessee tied the score late in the half, and Alabama gained the deciding points on what seemed a surprisingly easy touchdown soon after the third period began. Alabama's principal advantage over Tennessee lay in perfect handling of the ball and excellent punting. Alabama kicks would roll for long gains at critical periods of the game, while many Tennessee kicks would bound back toward the punter. Then, too, Tennessee players fumbled on two occasions when slashing drives were under way.

Alabama's Triple Pass

Alabama used a triple pass and an end-around-end play coupled with a triple pass with great success, while Tennessee did well with a combined line-slicing and passing attack until the pass receivers were bottled up in the second half. Alabama scored first when a 30-yard pass from M. R. Howell '35, half, to Donald Hutson '35, end, carried to the Tennessee 12-yard stripe. Howell slipped through the line for five yards and Fullback Joseph Demyanovitch '35 crashed over guard for seven yards and the score. A pass from Charles W. Vaughan '35 to E. C. Palmer '36, his halfback mate, carried to the Alabama 2-yard mark and Fullback George P. Craig '36 went over for the only Tennessee score.

Shortly after the start of the second half Alabama advanced to the Tennessee 22-yard mark on a highly advantageous exchange of punts. Hutson scored on an end-around-end play after his handling of a similar play and a forward pass had advanced the tide to the Tennessee six-yard line. Hutson's offensive play and blocking were superb for Alabama while his defensive play was faultless. Capt. William E. Lee '35 played an inspired defensive game at tackle.

Tulane maintained its high position in the title race when it nosed out Georgia, 7 to 6, in a hard-fought struggle before 23,000 spectators at New Orleans. Tulane scored in the second period when Claude Simons Jr. '35, great halfback, raced 33 yards to the goal line and then kicked the extra point that eventually proved to be the winning margin. Two scoring chances were thrown away in the same period when Tulane backs revived a 1933 habit and twice fumbled on the Georgia 10-yard line. Georgia surprised with a touchdown scored on some daring play late in the final quarter. Maurice Green '37, substitute fullback, passed from behind his own goal to Charles Treadway '36, substitute end, who was downed on the Georgia 21-yard stripe. Green then shot a pass to Henry Wagnon '36, end, who raced to the Tulane goal line. The pass and run were good for 79 yards, and Georgia players provided perfect interference. John Bond '36, half, failed to convert the try for point. Simons established himself as one of America's backfield greats by another scintillating performance at halfback.

Louisiana Wins

Vanderbilt had much the same experience as Tulane in retaining a place among the three leaders except the Commodores had to come from behind in the final three minutes to defeat Auburn 7 to 6. It was a hard-fighting Auburn eleven with a superb line fronting an inexperienced backfield that outgained Vanderbilt and almost snatched victory from its ancient rival. Auburn scored on a 63-yard drive with Charles A. Bentley '37, an untried halfback, providing most of the gains. Alternate Captain W. V. Fenton '35, end, gained 12 yards to the Commodore four-yard stripe on an end-around-end play and B. W. Wright '35, fullback, went across the goal line on a lateral pass play. Charles F. Geny '36, end, leaped high in the air to take the twenty-third pass thrown by Randall Dixon '36, quarter, and raced to the goal for a gain of 29 yards and Vanderbilt's only touchdown. Arnold Peebles '36, substitute fullback, essayed the conversion with a history-making result. Randall Throgmorton '36, Vanderbilt tackle, and Hugh J. Rodgers '37, Auburn's sophomore star at tackle, were the outstanding players.

In interconference games Louisiana defeated the crack Arkansas team of the Southwestern Conference, 16 to 0, at Shreveport, and thereby established itself as one of the strongest teams on the gridiron. Two alternating teams dealt out punishment to the Porkers and scored two touchdowns and a safety. Abe Mickal '36, sensational halfback, passed to J. L. Fathree '36, half, and the pass and run were good for 52 yards and the first Louisiana touchdown. In the fourth period with the Louisiana second team in the game W. R. Sullivan '35, substitute quarter, slashed off tackle for the second touchdown. An Arkansas back was forced back over his own goal line to give Louisiana a safety in the same period.

Kentucky was not so fortunate in its game with North Carolina of the Southern Conference, outgaining its opponent only to lose, 0 to 6. A Kentucky drive in the fourth period led by Best Johnson, sophomore halfback star, carried only to the North Carolina 5-yard line mark. The punting of Charles Shaffer '37, half, and the superb defensive game of George Barclay '35 at guard were important factors in the Tar Heel victory, while Capt. Joseph F. Rupert '35, end, and Sheldon F. Wagner '35, tackle, were outstanding for the Kentucky team.

Florida kept up its march against Southern Conference teams, North Carolina State being the victim of a 14-to-0 trouncing at Tampa. The largest crowd ever to witness a game in Tampa, 14,000, viewed the 'Gator triumph. Florida scored in the second period when Quarterback Carl W. Brown '36 made consecutive dashes of 50 and 10 yards with Fullback W. J. Middelkauff '35 going the remaining few yards to the goal line. Brown intercepted a State pass and dashed 55 yards for a second score in the fourth period. Both teams were guilty of numerouus fumbles and ragged play.

Miss. Teams Break Even

In games with Southern elevens outside the Conference the Mississippi teams broke even on the day, with State outclassing Southwestern, 21 to 6, at Memphis, and Ole Miss losing to Howard College in an upset at Oxford by a score of 6 to 7. The passing and running of Charles Armstrong '37, half, again featured for State. Ole Miss outgained Howard and had numerous scoring chances, but failed to come through. G. A. Gunter '35, half, slipped 16 yards off tackle for the Ole Miss score.

Intersectional games found an unusually light Sewanee team failing before a strong Army eleven by a 0-to-20 count. Sewanee has few reserves and the result was as expected. Georgia Technology continued its disappointing showing by losing to Michigan at Ann Arbor by a score of 2 to 9. Technology's best drive came in the fourth period with W. S. Martin '35, half, carrying the ball.

Two Southeastern Gridiron Stars

Alternate Capt. W. V. Fenton '35, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and (Lower Left) Ernest Janes '35, University of Kentucky.

Southeastern Scores

Georgia		**Georgia Tech**	
42-Stetson	6	12-Clemson	7
7-Furman	2	13-Vanderbilt	27
0-No. Carolina	14	0-Duke	20
6-Tulane	7	2-Michigan	9
	55		63
Alabama		**Vanderbilt**	
24-Howard	0	7-Miss. State	0
35-Sewanee	6	27-Georgia Tech.	12
41-Miss. State	0	32-Cincinnati	0
13-Tennessee	6	7-Auburn	6
	113		18
Tennessee		**Sewanee**	
32-Centre	0	0-Southwestern	2
19-No. Carolina	7	6-Alabama	35
27-Mississippi	0	21-Tenn. Wesley'n	0
6-Alabama	13	0-West Point	20
	84		57
Kentucky		**Auburn**	
26-Maryville	0	0-Birm'gh'm So.	7
0-Wash. & Lee.	7	15-Oglethorpe	0
27-Cincinnati	0	0-Tulane	13
7-Clemson	0	6-Louisiana St.	20
0-No. Carolina	6	6-Vanderbilt	7
	60		47
Tulane		**Florida**	
41-Chattanooga	0	13-Rollins	2
13-Auburn	0	20-Virginia P. I.	13
28-Florida	12	12-Tulane	28
7-Georgia	6	14-N. C. State	0
	89		43
Louisiana State		**Mississippi**	
9-Rice	9	44-Memphis T.	0
14-So Methodist	14	19 Southwestern.	0
20-Auburn	6	0-Tennessee	27
16-Arkansas	0	6-Howard	7
	59		34
Miss. State			
13-Howard	7		
0-Vanderbilt	7		
6-Millsaps	7		
0-Alabama	41		
21 Southwestern	6		
	40		68

British Riders Lead

TORONTO Oct. 24 (AP)—When the six-day bicycle race reached its 46th hour at 10 p. m. last night three teams were tied in mileage but the British Empire combination of Torchy Peden, Syd Cozens and "Polly" Parrott led in points. The trio, together with the teams of Fielding-Ottevaire-Walthour and De Buhlere-LePage-Audy, had covered 935 miles and five laps. Peden and his teammates had scored 381 points, however.

Schalk Signs for One Year

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 24 (AP)—The signed 1935 contract of Ray Schalk, manager of the Buffalo Club of the International Baseball League, was received at the Bison offices yesterday. The contract is to run for one year. Salary terms are said to be somewhat under the last two seasons.

New Deal for 1935 U. S. Tennis Team; Candidates Named

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The prospects of a new deal, concentrated on rugged youth, for the 1935 United States Davis Cup squad loomed as a definite possibility today when Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, named eight likely candidates for the next international team.

The list is headed by Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the Texan who was rejected for the 1934 team and then almost won the national championship, beside the four members of the 1934 team, George M. Lott Jr., Sidney B. Wood Jr., Francis X. Shields, Lester R. Stoefen, and three youngsters, C. Gene Mako and Donald J. Budge of the Pacific Coast and Frank A. Parker, Lawrenceville (N. J.) schoolboy.

Barring off-season mishaps, they're virtually certain to be invited to the team's training site in Haverford, Penna., late next spring when America's international force will be organized and a team selected by the process of elimination.

It makes one of the first times in international play in this country that youngsters like Mako, Budge and Parker have been given cup consideration so early in their careers. It also means that the man given the responsibility of guiding the team will have a considerably larger squad to select the four-man troupe from than R. Norris (Dick) Williams had this year.

Walker Resigns Cubs' Presidency

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—William M. Walker, fish merchant, resigned as president of the Chicago National League Baseball Club and a member of the board of directors, it was announced here yesterday. A stockholder for 20 years and president since last January, the veteran baseball magnate is to be succeeded by Philip K. Wrigley, son of the founder of the Wrigley fortune, who is chairman of the executive committee. The directors have been called for a meeting, to be held Friday, to elect the new president.

Walker, who began his interest in the Cubs in 1914 on the breakup of the Federal League, was the second largest stockholder. This week, is is stated, Wrigley bought 1274 shares of the Cub stock from Walker. This increased the gum heir's holdings to 7455 2-3 shares.

Wrigley announced he planned to take full charge of the policies of the club, stating, however, there has been no friction. There are to be important changes in the roster of players, he said, but the team is not to be made over entirely. Under the new arrangement, said Wrigley, Manager Charley Grimm will work in closer coöperation with the business office than ever before. He said he had the outmost confidence in the officers of the club, which include John O. Heys, vice-president, and Charles Weber, treasurer. Observers say Mr. Wrigley's interest in baseball was aroused only in recent seasons, as hobbies in the past were fine horses and fast motorboats.

No Midwinter Junkets For U. S. Tennis Players

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—So long as Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, has anything to say about it, there won't be any more midwinter junkets on padded expense accounts for the American players.

Hall received invitations to send players to Melbourne, Aust., where a centenary celebration is being held, South Africa, and South America, but the bids were turned down.

The association's president was one of the active sponsors of the law adopted at last summer's meeting of the International Tennis Federation, specifying as follows: "except when officially selected or authorized by tennis association, no player can accept living or traveling expenses for more than eight weeks during a year."

The object of the rule was to curb the practice of players living off tennis and tighten amateurism in the sport. The way to accomplish both is to put an end to long tours, Hall said.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Navy Pulls Up Anchor and Goes Places

PERHAPS one of the most surprising features of last Saturday's college football games showed up in the Navy-Columbia contest at Baker Field, New York City, and it was not the fact that the Midshipmen won the game from the New Year's Day Bowl winners. It was the style of game which the Annapolis players put on. Ever since the day I sat in the Yale Bowl and watched Arthur E. French Jr. and David Guarnaccia lateral-pass Yale completely out of the picture, I have been wondering how soon the time would come when some football team would come out with plenty of laterals coupled with forwards and backwards. Harvard never seemed to be able to do anything with the lateral after the French-Guarnaccia combination had received its sheepskins from the hands of the president of the university; but I have always believed that the play was destined to become an important part of American college football. Being at the Harvard-Holy Cross game, I have to take the word of our New York correspondent for what the Midshipmen did at Baker Field. Here is his comment:

> A new style of football, more closely resembling the old-time Rugby play of England than anything else, enabled the team of the United States Naval Academy to overwhelm the star performers of Columbia by a score of 18 to 7. Columbia, using a power attack with regulation forward passes, scored first; but the balance of the game had its players utterly bewildered by the fancy passing of the Midshipmen. Double, triple and, on one occasion, quadruple passes had the ends and backs of the local institution utterly at odds whether to attack the first receiver or wait to see who would finally make the run. Even when apparent fumbles opened the play, the Navy backs would scoop them apparently off the ground and get off for long gains. Only through the line were the Midshipmen unable to make gains.

It certainly looks as if the Navy coaching staff had decided to open the game wide and take full advantage of a free use of all kinds of passes. Judging from the result attained last Saturday, the wisdom of the Annapolis mentors was more than justified. There is no question but what the changes which have been made in the football rules during the past eight or 10 years have all been toward opening up the play, but few of the coaches appear to have taken full advantage of these opportunities. They have, in my opinion, been far too conservative, and it is refreshing to find Lieut. T. J. Hamilton of Annapolis willing to take a chance. That his progressiveness returned him a victory is still more pleasing. Under the rules as they are today, the element of chance enters the game more than ever before, and it is my opinion that the football coach who is willing to take chances, both in style of play and use of players, is the one who is going to turn in the best record week in and week out. In fact, I expect to see much more of this style of play during the remaining weeks of the present season.

Zimmerman Throws 28 Double Ringers

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Oct. 24

ANOTHER record was wiped off the books in the world horseshoe pitching championship yesterday when Guy Zimmerman, Sac City, Iowa, threw 28 consecutive double ringers in an exhibition match with Dean Brown, Riverside, Calif.

The old mark of 25 was set up by Jim Lecky, Phoenix, Ariz., whom Zimmerman will meet in the round-robin matches which start this afternoon.

Mrs. Lowry Victor Over Miss Hollins

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 (AP)—Playing in the first women's western golf championship of her career, Mrs. Tim G. Lowry, Highland Park, Ill., shunted a former national titleholder, Marion Hollins, out of the thirty-second annual tournament yesterday over the Los Angeles Country Club's rolling fairways.

The middle westerner, who barely qualified in the playoff for thirty-second place Monday, won 1 up on the 19th after an uphill struggle with her veteran Santa Cruz (Calif.) opponent who captured the country's crown 13 years ago.

It was the only important upset of an otherwise drab first round of match play. Paced by Lucile Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa, the defender, the rest of the favorites enjoyed easy sailing. Miss Robinson took a 7-and-6 victory from Grace Douglas, Los Angeles, after leading 4 up at the turn. The summary:

Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. Milton Bernard, Oakland, Calif., 6 and 5.

Mrs. C. C. Carey, Hollywood, defeated Betty Boterill, Salt Lake City, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Philip Atwood, Chicago, defeated Barbara Thompson, San Francisco, 2 up.

Barbara Ransom, Stockton, Calif., defeated Helen Hoffman, Salt Lake City, 3 and 2.

Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa, defeated Grace Douglas, Los Angeles, 7 and 6.

Mrs. C. J. Woerner, Los Angeles, defeated Jane Douglas, San Gabriel, Calif., 6 and 5.

Mrs. W. E. Shepherd, Los Angeles, defeated Edna Johnson, Los Angeles, 4 and 2.

Mrs. Kenneth Carter, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. E. C. Kaw, Culver City, Calif., 4 and 3.

Dorothy Traung, San Francisco, defeated Marian Leachman, Berkeley, Calif., 5 and 4.

Mrs. E. T. Nicholas, Los Angeles, defeated Barbara Basthein, Los Angeles, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. John Wittig, Culver City, Calif., 6 and 5.

Mrs. J. F. Conrin, Hollywood, defeated Mrs. Roy Williams, Long Beach, Calif., 2 and 1.

Elizabeth Abbott, Culver City, Calif., defeated Mrs. William Zeach, Chicago, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Chicago, defeated Peggy Graham, Culver City, Calif., 2 and 1.

Mrs. Mark Steele, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. A. O. St. Clair, San Francisco, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Tim Lowry, Highland Park, Ill., defeated Marion Hollins, Santa Cruz, Calif., 1 up (19 holes).

Sporting Around the Hub

THERE is a possibility that Boston University will be playing its 1935 "home" football games at Fenway Park instead of Nickerson Field in Weston. Supporters of this move say that the present field is too far away from the campus, and seats only a few thousand. Fans motoring from Boston have to drive about a mile and a half around Norumbega Park almost to Weston Center and back beside the Boston & Albany railroad tracks almost to the Charles River where Nickerson Field is located, because the bridge on the Newton-Weston line has been closed for about a year. Another factor which would make the move into town logical is the new enthusiasm shown in B. U. football since Pat Hanley took over the coaching reins.

Massachusetts Tech oarsmen are preparing for a busy season next spring. Dartmouth, Columbia and Cornell will be invited to race with M. I. T. at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, the scene of the Yale-Technology race last spring. Dr. Allan Winter Rowe of the advisory council on athletics at M. I. T. announces two other regattas, planned for 1935. One is a return race with Yale on Quinsigamond and the other the Compton Cup race among Harvard, Princeton and Technology eights on the Charles River. "The course at Worcester," said Dr. Rowe, "is the best two-mile course in the country."

Members of the Eastern Yacht Club gathered at the Harvard Club of Boston last night for the third general meeting for confirmation of the committee, appointed by Commodore William T. Aldrich, to nominate officers and standing committees for 1935. This committee is composed of Edward M. Abbot, F. Haven Clark, Robert A. Leeson, Joseph Sargent and Benjamin C. Tower. Following the business meeting the yachtsmen were entertained with talks on the America's Cup and the British-American Cup races by Roderick Stephens.

Albert Ott of the South Boston Yacht Club has been elected president of the Massachusetts Bay Indian Marconi Class. The meeting took place last night at the South Boston Yacht Club. Ott succeeds Walter Perry. Charles C. McNamara of the South Boston Y. C. was appointed new inspector and Charles Graf of the Squantum Yacht Club was reelected secretary-treasurer.

Harvard's freshman soccer football team will meet Phillips Andover Academy at Andover this afternoon. The game was originally scheduled for Saturday, Oct. 13, but was postponed because of rain.

Volleyball, always one of the most popular sports with coeds in Boston University's college of liberal arts, started yesterday, when the sophomores forced out the junior team by a score of 49 to 48 in the first game of a series of six, in which all classes will play. In the game played by the second teams, the juniors defeated the sophomores, 39 to 13. This sport is under the direction of Catherine Coughlan, assisted by Dorothy E. Marsden, both of Maynard, junior manager, and Mildred E. Marsden of Lawrence, sophomore manager.

New officers of the Massachusetts Golf Association will be inducted tomorrow night at the annual meeting to be held at the Weston Golf Club. The meeting will take place at 8:30, with dinner following. Charles E. Mason is the new president, and C. Adrian Sawyer the new secretary-treasurer. Francis Ouimet and Jess Guilford will give a golf exhibition in the afternoon.

Sixteen candidates have turned out for the Boston College fencing team, which is captained by James Lydon, a senior.

Sullivan Medal May Be Awarded In the Far West

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The most highly prized of all amateur athletic awards, the James E. Sullivan Memorial Medal for outstanding achievement and character, is likely to go to the Far West this year, with Ben Bangs Eastman and William Lawson Little Jr., ranking well on top of the field of candidates so far put forward in a nation-wide poll.

Competition for the medal, which is awarded annually by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States on a voting basis, has been reopened to include representatives in all American amateur sports for 1934. Last year, when Glenn V. Cunningham nosed out his mile-running rival, Bill Bonthron, by a single vote candidates were limited to the branches of athletics controlled by the A. A. U.

Now, however, with the contest wide open again, Little has a chance to gain the same distinction that went to Bobby Jones, who was voted the Sullivan medal in 1930 after completing his "grand slam" in golf. The Californian registered only a "little slam" this year, by capturing both the British and American amateur golf championships, but his achievement ranks among the greatest for 1934 in any branch of amateur competition.

Meanwhile, another of Stanford University's athletic sons, Eastman, appears to have romped into an early lead in the preliminary test of opinion and may secure too much of an advantage for Little or any other rival to overcome in the stretch drive. Nominations do not close until Nov. 15, but Eastman's name is more prominently mentioned than that of any other candidate.

"Blazin' Ben" has a strong weight of evidence in his support. His foot-racing come-back this year was so startlingly effective, both at home and abroad, that he wound up by having five world records officially credited to him, ranging from his 440-yard mark of 46.4s. made in 1932 to his amazing 880 in 1m. 48.4s. made at Princeton last June. He qualifies strongly, too, under the requirements for "character, manliness and leadership" which carry as much importance as ability in the Sullivan medal contest.

Eastman's achievements stood out in a campaign that included some amazing track and field feats by such super stars as Cunningham and Bonthron, Jack Torrance and Glen Hardin, the Louisiana State record-breakers. Cunningham's feat in setting a new mile record undoubtedly will mean a substantial vote for the great Kansas runner again, but it would be contrary to precedent and the main idea to "re-elect" him.

Other names put forward, from which a list of 10 will be selected for the final voting, include Jack Medica of Seattle, holder of three men's national swimming titles; Virginia Van Wie, three-time American women's golf champion; Leonore Kight of Pittsburgh, women's swimming star; Helen H. Jacobs, three-time national women's tennis champion; Winston F. C. Guest, eastern polo ace, and Clarence H. DeMar, the daddy of American Marathon runners.

Crescent and N. Y. A. C. Win at Squash Racquets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The team season in squash racquets got started yesterday, when the newly-organized Eastern League opened its campaign with five teams entered in the Class I series.

New York Athletic Club, visiting City Athletic Club, scored a close victory, 3 to 2 from the home team, the result hanging on the final match between the team captains, Jerome C. Lyons and David H. Finck, which went to five games before Lyons won, 18—14, 15—8, 6—16, 13—15, 15—10. Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, on its home courts, had an easier task, winning from Bayside Tennis Club, 4 to 1.

Mitchel Field Aviators, the fifth contender, had a bye. The summary:

New York A. C. 3, City A. C. 2

J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated D. H. Finck, 18—14, 15—8, 6—15, 13—15, 15—10.

R. J. Sweeney, New York, defeated Howard Lilienthal, 15—10, 10—15, 15—10, 15—10.

Harvey A. Mayer, City, defeated James Caribelli, 15—12, 12—15, 11—15, 15—12, 15—10.

J. V. Callaghan, New York, defeated A. P. Heineman, 15—4, 15—6, 10—15, 15—3.

Charles Fechelmer Jr., City, defeated W. D. Hoyt, 15—9, 15—11, 15—6.

Crescent A.-H. C. 4, Bayside T. C. 1

Murray Vernon, Crescent, defeated Louis Adikes, 18—14, 15—6, 15—6.

E. W. Butler, Crescent, defeated E. L. Kemble, 15—12, 15—7, 15—10.

Frank F. Thoma, Crescent, defeated Paul Blake, 15—6, 15—13, 15—5.

J. S. McMahon, Crescent, defeated Henry Dunkerton, 15—13, 15—12, 15—10.

George Abbott, Bayside, defeated H. K. Gray, 15—17, 15—12, 15—9.

Hockey Briefs

By the Associated Press

GALT, Ont., Oct. 24—Goalie George Hainsworth is having quite a busy time of it in the Toronto Maple Leafs' training sessions. One of Coach Dick Irvin's practice stunts is to put Hainsworth in the net at one end of the rink, with two defensemen in front of him, and line up all the other players at the end of the rink. They go down three at a time and shoot, and as soon as one trio gets rid of the puck another is on its way. The defense pairs are shifted frequently in the hard work, but the goalie has to stay on the job.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.—Newsy Lalonde, coach of the Montreal Canadiens, already has a good idea of what members of his squad in training here will continue with the team and what ones will be farmed out to the Quebec Beavers. He mentioned Bob McCully, formerly of New Haven; Wilf Ranger, up from Cleveland, and Gordon Savage, who played in the Northwestern League last season, as prospects for Quebec. Another is little Jackie Keating, who belongs to the New York Americans but played with Buffalo last year. He is having a trial with the Habitants. The question of the Quebec managership remains up in the air with the refusal of Albert "Battleship" Leduc to come to terms. The latest report is that Leo Bourgault may be called in.

LONDON, Ont.—The first session of the London Tecumsehs' Hockey School for Amateurs was quite a confusing business. A lot of students turned out, but most of them had failed to obtain the necessary permits from amateur authorities. Toots Holway, Tecs' manager and principal of the school, thought it over for a while, then let the boys have the rink for a workout by themselves.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Montreal Maroons' familiar first line of Hooley Smith, Baldy Northcott and Jimmy Ward is ready to function again. Manager Tommy Gorman looked them over yesterday and saw no reason for changing this trio. Gorman also has been impressed by his amateur recruits, Sammy McManus and Aubrey Webster from the Moncton Hawks, and by the work of the veteran Norman "Dutch" Gainor. Gainor played in the Northwestern League last season after being dropped out of the big league and was the ace of the Calgary Tigers.

WINNIPEG—The New York Rangers, with five new forwards getting tryouts, have added another amateur for a temporary trial. Babe Pratt of the Kenora Thistles joined the club to work until the holdouts, Ching Johnson and Earl Seibert, arrive, then he will return to his amateur club. Lynn Patrick, son of the Ranger manager, looked good as he worked with Bert Connolly and the veteran Art Somers on one line, with three Vancouver recruits, Bryan Hextall, Charlie Mason and Clint Smith, opposing them. Lynn did some smart work around the goal.

ST. LOUIS—The conflict between the St. Louis Flyers and the newly-formed Eagles, which threatens to develop into a war between the National Hockey League and the American Association, apparently won't extend to conflicting dates. The Flyers' lease calls for games on Sundays and Wednesdays, while the Eagles are scheduled for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday games.

Rifle Association Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONMOUTH, Ill.—The Illowa Rifle Association, composed of a dozen rifle clubs of western Illinois and eastern Iowa, was formed here recently. W. A. Speir of Moline was chosen president; Ralph Murphy of Kewanee, vice-president, and Dr. J. O. Johnston of Muscatine, secretary-treasurer. The first matches of the winter indoor season are scheduled for Oct. 25, and thereafter twice a month.

Letourner Will Race Again

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Alfred Letourner, Frenchman who recently won the Detroit six-day bicycle race with Gerald Debaets as his partner, will ride in the six-day race here beginning Nov. 11 in the Stadium. Letourner has won the motor paced championship of the United States for three years in succession. He has won 11 six-day races.

French Tennis Stars Arrive

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Christian Boussus and Jacques Brugnon, French tennis stars, arrived in New York yesterday aboard the North German Lloyd liner Europa. The French aces are en route to Australia for the national championships there in January. Meanwhile Boussus and Brugnon will play a few matches on the Pacific coast.

Lutz to Get Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, Ill.—Al Lutz of Astoria has been signed by the St. Louis Cardinals and will report to that club in the spring of 1935. Lutz is a pitcher.

High Farm Degrees Awarded to 58 Boys

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24 (AP)—The highest degree given for vocational agricultural achievement was yesterday awarded to 58 boys from 33 states who were elevated to the American Farmer Degree at the national convention of the Future Farmers of America. They were selected from 74 candidates.

The boys who have won the award by following a supervised program of diversified farming and have earned $500 during their four years in high school, studying vocational agriculture, include: Lyman F. Getchell Jr., Limestone, Maine; Charles H. Wood, Little Valley, N. Y.; Emory I. Waterman, Forestville, N. Y.; James Outhouse, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Avery D. Palmer, Charlotte, Vt.

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The Animals' Benefactor

THREE of the small, well-groomed donkeys, in the class devoted to prize winners at former Donkey Shows in Derrybeg, wore forehead bands of flexible polished brass that shone in the sunlight. Even from the place where spectators must stand while the parade went on, it was possible to see that letters had been graven deeply in the brass, and that the words were: "In Memory of Richard Martin."

One at least of the gratified owners knew little about Richard Martin, and could not tell his questioner anything. He only knew that, two years ago, his donkey had won the coveted set of harness, presented each year by a woman who loves animals and who does not forget what one Irishman did for them long ago, when their lot was a sorry one indeed.

"All I know about it," the owner of the prize winner said simply, "is that the little ass was measured for that harness the very same as you'd be measured for a suit below at Brady's, an' he must wear that band across his forehead, no matther how manny sthraps may get broke in the course of time; mebbe the harness would be took from him if so be he didn't wear the band."

* * *

TO MANY OF THE spectators, the graven words conveyed little more. To some, they brought a thrill of pride, for Richard Martin was a Galway man and they called him "Humanity Dick." In the British House of Commons, where he represented his own wild, colorful county of mountain and lough, early in the nineteenth century, he had done a hitherto unheard-of thing. He had taken up the cudgels for dumb animals at a time when cruelty to all such creatures was accepted as the normal attitude of human beings toward them.

In his tireless fight, he had to face the weapon that no Irishman can turn aside without having felt its sharpness and the strength of its thrust; he had to face the sword of ridicule. When he stood up in his place in the House of Commons, everybody laughed, goodhumoredly or impatiently—but they all laughed and applauded ironically. To the passionate words of this Irish member, who talked so much about the treatment of animals, his listeners called out: "Hare, hare!" and then found to their cost that the speaker they mocked could fight as well as he could talk. So Richard Martin of Ballynahinch got another nickname—"Hair-Trigger Dick"; and, when he spoke, they were careful to keep their comments to themselves or to their immediate neighbors.

* * *

IN THE YEAR 1822, because he had refused to let himself be daunted by ridicule, Martin's Act was passed—the first Act of Parliament to prevent cruelty to cattle and horses. An English paper of that time published a cartoon in which "Humanity Dick" was seen wresting a huge stick from a cattle drover, while below the picture was this verse:

"I'll heed not Adam Smith or Vattel,
But be the patron saint of cattle;
And though green Erin should be slighted,
I'll see the brutes of England righted."

And, because he was an Irishman, the sting of the verse lay, for Martin, in the third line.

A great writer of those years took the popular view of "Humanity Dick's" labor in the cause of animals, a view that has not even now been obliterated from the minds of those who take no interest in such a cause. "He is always talking about animals," the great man wrote, "but he doesn't seem to care how much his fellow humans may suffer."

Anyone who has tried, however humbly, to follow in the trail blazed by Richard Martin will, sooner or later, come up against this attitude, this belief that no worker for animals can have any sympathy to spare for suffering human beings. The unjust accusation, though it seemed to pass Martin by, hurt his daughter deeply; and she, in her turn, wrote of her father's great kindness to all who were poor or overworked or unhappy.

Among the cases she presented, to prove her hot denial of heartlessness, was one that told of a supper party given in her father's honor at a grand country house where, when the guests passed from the drawing room into the dining hall, the shabby little governess was left alone, seated on a stool, ignored by the mistress of the house, as by her guests. Standing behind his chair at the supper table, Richard Martin spoke to his hostess. "Where is Miss X?" he asked, and was told that she did not care for supper. "Neither do I," said "Humanity Dick," and went back to the drawing room, where he sat and chatted to the lonely little figure, and made her laugh delightedly at the stories he told so well.

* * *

BUT THE PASSING of an Act of Parliament is not enough, when its sponsor has so little public sympathy. Richard Martin went out through the streets of London and along the highways, where he found all too many examples of wanton cruelty to animals. By bringing these to the notice of the police, he proved to the offenders that such an Act now existed, and that the ill-treatment of cattle and of horses did not pay.

In 1826, "Humanity Dick" made a determined bid to have dogs included in the legal protection he had obtained for larger animals; but this was altogether too much for those in authority, while his embarrassed friends begged him to be content with what he had already accomplished. "What more can you hope to do?" they said. But this man, so typical of his country in his readiness for a fight, possessed one quality that is found there all too seldom; he was patient, and did not expect the full result to come at once. He believed that, in time, it would come, and it did. In 1835 a Bill was passed that protected from cruelty all domestic animals; but he was not here to see it.

Across the century that has passed since then, the voice of "Humanity Dick" has spoken. "Have you watched a mason dashing a wall?" he once asked a friend who urged him to leave things as they were. "A great deal of it falls to the ground, but some of it will stick."

* * *

THE HOOFS OF THE neat well-fed donkeys trod softly on the green carpet of the Derrybeg field. In the sunlight the words that were carved on their brass forehead bands showed clearly: "In Memory of Richard Martin."

D. M. LARGE.

An Army of Butterflies

THE children traveled onward along the winding course of the river, through a prairie-land of wild-flowers. The whole tribe of asters—white, lilac, pale blue, and royal purple—were rolling in perfect billows of blossoms around them, and the sprays of goldenrod often rose above their heads, as they crackled their way through the many-colored thickets. . . . They kept gathering from right to left without any other object than the possession of a newer and fairer spray, till their little arms were full; and then they would lay them down to select from the mass the choicest, which awhile after would be again thrown by for newer and fairer treasures. Their motion through the bushes often disturbed clouds of yellow butterflies, which had been hanging on the fringes of the tall purple asters, and which rose toying with each other, and fluttering in ethereal dances against the blue sky, looking like whirls and eddies of air-flowers. One of the most brilliant incidents in the many-colored pictures of October days is given by these fluttering caprices of the butterflies. Never in any other part of the season are these airy tribes so many and so brilliant. There are, in particular, whole armies of small, bright yellow ones, which seem born for no other purpose than to make effective and brilliant contrasts with those royal-purple tints of asters, and they hang upon them as if drawn to them by some law of affinity in their contrasting colors.—From "Oldtown Folks," by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

By Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPANISH LANE: *A Wood-Engraving by Peter Barker-Mill*

THERE is some significance in the fact that Mr. Peter Barker-Mill entitles this print "Spanish Lane," because it is undoubtedly inspired by a scene in a specific Spanish town; but the fact that the particular name is not specified shows that identification of the actual scene is unnecessary to a proper appreciation of the print.

The way in which the artist exercises his powers of selection and emphasis depends upon his own individual taste. Form, linear rhythm, "color," geometrical design, apart from any other quality, are expressible in wood-engraving. Judging by "Spanish Lane" Mr. Barker-Mill is conscious of all these things. The system of arcs, as traced by the edges of the horizontal planes of the roads, is intersected by the vertical, angular forms of the buildings in a most intriguing manner. This design of curves, angles, and planes is in itself an enduring source of interest and charm. There is only one detail which may be considered dubious—the man carrying a bucket. The visitor to Spain is apt to get the impression that load-carrying, especially of water jars, is confined to women and donkeys. However, the fellow fits perfectly into the scheme. The continuity of the road in the center is unbroken, allowing the eye to travel over the design with ease. The character of Spanish cottage architecture is unmistakable, although Spain is not the only country where primitive boxlike houses with four color-washed walls and lean-to roofs exist. Somehow this print possesses nothing that is not essentially Spain. The roads mount up a hillside in tiers, where higher still the inevitable church may be expected to come into view.

The Law of Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW people are in a state of such satisfaction that they desire no change. The poor desire wealth; the rich, relief from worry and a sense of security in their possessions; the sick, health; the lonely, companionship; others, solitude. Each with his particular desire needs to progress out of the state in which he finds himself, to gain that common desire of all mankind, peace and harmonious living—surely a condition devoutly to be desired.

By differing modes of education human beings have been led from ignorance to enlightenment. Still, many are self-deceived into believing that the establishing of certain approved manners, customs and methods is as far as civilization need go. But education is a continuing process, a constant leading out of ignorance to more and more enlightenment, revealing that the last word has not been said on any subject, nor the goal of perfection attained in any line of human endeavor. So, the desire for progress will continue as an energizing force, yielding to no impediment in its path, until perfection is gained and the complete harmony of being achieved. In the following statements in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 256, 233) Mrs. Eddy shows us why this must be. She writes, "Progress takes off human shackles;" and, "Progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfill."

Through the study of Christian Science it is learned that human shackles are primarily mental. Often they are riveted by stubborn will and a determination to hold fast a favorite, fixed opinion, and by refusal to listen to a contradiction of it. By such shackles one is temporarily held within the precincts, or prison, of a closed mentality. Saul's persecution of Christians presented an outstanding example of this attitude. Through his early training and higher education under learned men, he thought he possessed all he needed to know of the law and the prophets, and refused the enlightenment of the new doctrine presented by Christ Jesus. But when he was confronted with that sudden illumination of God's immutable law of progress, whereby the false testimony of material thinking surrenders to the true testimony of Soul, he accepted Christ Jesus' message of man's relation to God, infinite good, divine Love. Then, abandoning personal opinion, as Paul, he taught others the gospel of present salvation. Continuing to progress in the new doctrine, he each day gave up more of "the old man," or material belief; and he described his progress by the phrase, "I die daily." In this way he became a changed man; and he taught others that such change of character is the result of changed thinking. He learned that one need not move from the place in which he finds himself to exchange doubt, fear, worry, and anxiety for confidence, comfort, and joy. His knowledge of man's spiritual freedom was so clear that on one occasion, when with Silas he "prayed, and sang praises unto God," they were literally released from the stocks in prison.

Transforming character by transforming one's thoughts is the work which Christian Science is doing daily for those who desire to progress from discord to harmony. The rules are given in the Bible and in Science and Health by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. To those who accept this teaching readily, the rules are clearly consistent, and the application of the rules brings results, as does the use of the rules in mathematics and music. Such proofs dispel doubt as surely as the use of the airplane has changed general thinking in regard to heavier-than-air mechanical objects being able to rise.

Christian Science is no mystery taught behind closed doors or in secret places. Christian Science churches are open to all, with a healing welcome, as are also the Christian Science Reading Rooms, where the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy are at the disposal of the visitor, together with all authorized literature on the subject, written by those who have practiced and proved its rules. This hospitality is offered to help mankind lay off the shackles of false belief that man originates in matter or is evolved from matter, and so to progress into the understanding of man's freedom from all the ills that flesh is supposed to be heir to.

Some find this teaching incompatible with their habitual views, and therefore are reluctant to accept it; yet, accepting and yielding to God's law of progress, which Christian Science reveals, one can work out his own salvation from whatever distress besets him. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 450): "Some people yield slowly to the touch of Truth. Few yield without a struggle, and many are reluctant to acknowledge that they have yielded; but unless this admission is made, evil will boast itself above good."

To progress is to improve by spiritualization of thought. Obeying God's law of progress enables one to prosper, for, as the Psalmist said of him who meditates on God's law, "he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; . . . and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

North Woods in October

I had not known scrub-oaks could shine
Dawn-red against a hill;
I never dreamed of Norway pine
Translucent green and still,
Nor a cottonwood—that it could be
Kin to a daffodil.

Here are three golden certainties
As real as sun and sky,
Yet in the Brotherhood of Trees
There's more than meets the eye.
I've lived an autumn week-end through
And I can testify.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

Two Poets Meet

IT HAPPENED that at this moment my wife and I went for the first time to Yattendon Court to stay with Mrs. Bridges' parents, the Alfred Waterhouses. At dinner that evening almost the only guests besides ourselves were Robert and Monica Bridges, who walked up from the Manor House below. It was a day to remember—probably no one ever forgot a first meeting with those two. . . .

It was agreed that in the spring we should return to Yattendon and stay at Pargiters—a house in the village close to the Manor, and actually communicating with it by a door in the garden wall. It was further conveyed to me that Bridges had heard of my verses and hoped I would bring some of them to show him when I came.

I was glad of this opportunity: but I felt it to be a thorny fence to face, as well as a high one. I looked over my little collection of published pieces, and made copies of them—I could not cut them out of magazines and papers, and I did not wish to expose the whole of my manuscript notebook to the eye of a master. . . .

Next morning the air was almost dreamy with the monotonous cawing of rooks as I went down the path alone, gripping my notebook in one hand and waving the other to my wife and Ella Coltman, who stood watching me set out on my adventure. What happened to me when the door clanged behind me they could not possibly have pictured: and yet we always remembered it as in every way characteristic of the place. I found Robert Bridges lying in the sun on his own door-mat, with his spaniel Ben beside him. There were some six or seven steps up to the entrance and dog and master were both stretched comfortably against the front door, where there was just room for me to join them. Bridges was dressed with the most elegant shabbiness, in an old grey felt hat, an old but well-cut lounge coat, and narrow lavender-grey trousers of nankeen, a material then so obsolete that I never saw it worn by any other man, except, I think, Mr. Wyndham of Clouds.

"Now," said Bridges when I had settled down opposite to him, "you've got some verses for me—is that fat book full of them?" "No," I said, "there are only a few, and I think they're quite legible." To make sure of this point I handed him first a slip of card on which I had pasted Drake's Drum—the version printed in the St. James's Gazette had been rearranged by the Editor so as to alter the order of the stanzas and spoil the rhythm, and I had used the scissors and paste to reduce it to order again. I mentioned this to R. B. but he was silent and absorbed. At last he murmured, as if unconscious of my existence, "Awfully swell, awfully swell." I held my breath while he read it again with great deliberation. Then he looked at me and said, "You'll never write anything better than that—it isn't given to man to write anything better than that. I wish I had ever written anything half so good."

To this I could say nothing—I thought I was under an illusion. To make sure of my senses I wrote with a pencil in my open book the words I had seemed to hear.—From "My World as in My Time: Memoirs of Sir Henry Newbolt." (London: Faber & Faber.)

Prawo postępu

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

NIEWIELE jest ludzi o tyle zadowolonych, że nie pragnęliby żadnej zmiany. Ubogi pragnie bogactwa, a bogaty ulgi w udręce i uczucia pewności władania swym mieniem; chory pragnie zdrowia, samotny—towarzystwa, inni zaś samotności. Każdy ze swym szczególnym pragnieniem odczuwa potrzebę postępu ze stanu, w jakim się znajduje, ażeby zdobyć to, czego wspólnie pragnie cała ludzkość, t.j. pokoju i harmonijnego życia, prawdziwie stanu, którego winno się pragnąć z całem oddaniem.

Różnemi sposobami wychowania prowadzono ludzkie istoty od nieświadomości ku oświeceniu. I obecnie wielu jest, którzy zwodzą samych siebie, przyjmując wierzenie, że ustalenie pewnych przyznanych zwyczajów, obyczajów i metod odpowiada wymaganiom cywilizacji. Ale wychowanie jest procesem ciagłym, jest nieustannem wyprowadzaniem z nieświadomości ku coraz większemu oświeceniu, procesem, który ujawnia, że o żadnym przedmiocie nie powiedziano jeszcze ostatniego słowa, ani też w żadnym kierunku ludzkich usiłowań nie osiągnięto celu doskonałości. A więc pragnienie postępu będzie trwało nadal, jako dźwignia, która nie ustępuje na swej drodze przed żadną przeszkodą, aż osiągnie się doskonałość i dokona się zupełna harmonja bytu. W "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) Mrs. Eddy wyjaśnia nam, dlaczego tak musi być. Powiada: „Postęp zdejmuje ludzkie kajdany," oraz „Postęp—to prawo Boże, które od nas żąda tego, co niezawodnie możemy wykonać" (Str. 256 i 233).

Dzięki badaniu Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej poznano, że ludzkie kajdany pierwotnie są mentalne. Zacięta wola i postanowienie uporczywego trwania przy ulubionem, ustalonem zdaniu, jak również niechęć przysłuchania się do przeciwnej opinji często je nakładają. Takie kajdany czasowo trzymają człowieka w obrębie zamkniętej mentalności, czyli w więzieniu. Prześladowanie chrześcijan przez Saula było rażącym przykładem takiego sposobu zapatrywania się. Saul myślał, że jego wczesne wykształcenie, jak również i wyższe wychowanie pomiędzy uczonymi dały mu wszystkie potrzebne wiadomości z zakonu i proroków, więc wzbraniał się przyjąć oświecenie nowej nauki, którą przedstawiał Chrystus Jezus. Lecz w obliczu tej nagłej jasności niezmiennego Bożego prawa postępu, dzięki któremu świadectwo materjalnego myślenia poddaje się prawdziwemu świadectwu Duszy, przyjął on posłannictwo Chrystusa Jezusa, posłannictwo związku czowieka z Bogiem, dobrem nieskończonem, Miłością boską. Wtedy zrzekł się on sądów osobistych, i jako Paweł, nauczał innych ewangelji zbawienia teraz. Czyniąc w dalszym ciągu postępy w nowej nauce, każdego dnia on coraz więcej wyrzekał się „starego człowieka," czyli materjalnego wierzenia; swój postęp on opisuje temi słowy: „Codzień umieram." W ten sposób stał się on człowiekiem zmienionym; pouczał on innych, że taka zmiana charakteru jest skutkiem zmienionego myślenia. Poznał, że człowiek nie potrzebuje przenosić się z miejsca, gdzie się znajduje, aby zwątpienie, trwogę, udrękę i troskę zastąpić ufnością, otuchą i radością. Jego rozumienie duchowej wolności człowieka było tak jasne, że w pewnym wypadku, kiedy razem z Sylą „modląc się, chwalili Boga pieśniami," dosłownie zostali oswobodzeni w więzieniu z kłody.

Przekształcenie charakteru drogą przekształcenia myśli jest pracą, którą Wiedza Chrześcijańska codzień wykonywa dla tych, którzy pragną postępu od rozdźwięku ku harmonji. Prawidła są podane w Biblji i w Science and Health, dziele Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Dla tych, co chętnie przyjmują tę naukę, prawidła są zupełnie z sobą, a ich zastosowanie daje wyniki, jak to ma miejsce przy stosowaniu odnośnych prawideł w matematyce i muzyce. Takie dowody rozpraszają wątpliwości tak samo niezawodnie, jak korzystanie z aeroplanu zmieniło myślenie ogółu o niemożliwości wzniesienia się wzwyż cięższych od powietrza mechanicznych objektów.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska nie jest tajemnicą, nauczaną przy zamkniętych drzwiach lub w miejscach skrytych. Z uzdrawiającem powitaniem kościoły Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej dla wszystkich są otwarte jak również i czytelnie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, gdzie Biblja i dzieła Mrs. Eddy razem z całą autoryzowaną literaturą tego przedmiotu, napisaną przez tych, którzy stosowali jej prawidła i dowodzili ich, są do usług gościa. To gościnne przyjęcie, zgotowano, ażeby pomóc ludzkości zdjąć kajdany fałszywego wierzenia, iż człowiek bierze początek z materji lub że się z niej rozwija, i posunąć ludzkość naprzód ku zrozumieniu wolności człowieka od wszystkiego zła, które, jak przypuszczają, ciało dziedziczy.

Niektórzy znajdują, że Wiedza Chrześcijańska nie daje się pogodzić z ich zwykłemi poglądami i przez to wzdragają się przyjąć ją; jednak jeśli przyjąć Boże prawo postępu, które Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia, i zgodzić się z niem, wtedy człowiek może wypracować swe własne zbawienie od wszelkiego utrapienia, które go oblega. Mrs. Eddy powiada: „Niektórzy powoli ulegają dotknięciu Prawdy. Niewielu ulega bez walki, wielu zaś niechętnie przyznaje się do tego, że uległo, ale, jeżeli nie dokonano tego przyjęcia, zło będzie wynosić się ponad dobro" (Science and Health, str. 450).

Czynić postępy—znaczy polepszać się przez uduchowienie myśli. Posłuszeństwo Bożemu prawu postępu uzdolnia człowieka do tego, że mu się będzie dobrze powodziło, ponieważ, jak powiada Psalmista o rozmyślającym o zakonie Pańskim, iż „będzie jako drzewo nad strumieniem wód wsadzone, które owoc swój wydaje czasu swego; . . . i wszystko, cokolwiek czynić będzie, poszczęści się."

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Moonlit Trail

THE stillness of all the world, it seems,
Invades this moonlit night:
Still pines, still wind, still shadow shapes,
And the moon's still, silver light.

And yet—I hear crickets in the dark,
And an owl's low hollow hoot,
The rush of a stream over far-off rocks,
The scuff of a hobnailed boot;

But such little sounds are trifling small,
Each in its trifling place,
Engulfed in the silence of miles of pines,
The stillness of endless space.

AILEEN L. FISHER.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Specialties Again Come Forward as Stock Market Features

Commodity and Money Markets

Few Specialties Again Prominent In Stock Market

Aircraft and Packing Issues Moderately Strong—Rails Buoyant

By Forrest Price

Difficult to determine which way the market was going must of the time today.

First stocks were irregular, not getting anywhere in particular. Toward the finish improvement set in.

In the late trading the market became active and strong.

Business for the day amounted to about 600,000 shares.

The finish showed many gains of one to four points. The rails were buoyant on news that the Federal Court had ruled that the federal railroad pension bill was unconstitutional.

Wilson A and the preferred each moved up nearly 2 points, making new highs for the year. Bethlehem Steel preferred rose 2½ at one time.

There was some buying of the aircraft issue due possibly to the marked advance in the flying machines as shown in the great London to Australia races.

Wright Aero rose nearly 3 points, and Douglas got up 1½.

Other stocks on the up side included California Packing, Caterpillar Tractor and Johns-Manville. Each improved a point or more.

Ingersoll Rand slumped 3½ at one time. Allied Chemical, American Can and Auburn each dropped 2 or more.

Losses of a point or so were sustained by a miscellaneous lot of inconspicuous specialties.

Trading in bonds brought generally higher prices. U. S. Governments and first grade corporate loans changed hands moderately higher. But there was nothing exciting about it. Secondary issues were somewhat neglected. Prices held steady for most part. Foreign obligations did not see much activity.

Grains moved narrowly. They showed an early upward tendency. Then they had a setback. They jiggled up and down during the session without making much progress in any direction and then closed firm. Cotton generally ruled higher.

The Administration and the banks are coming closer together. A truce has been established. Better things are in the making. Fact that Chairman Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation yesterday offered the American Bankers Association in convention at Washington a series of concessions long desired by the bankers was a revealing instance of the changed attitude of the Administration toward the banking interests.

Then the assurance of Francis Marion Law, president of the American Bankers Association, that the association had coöperated with the Administration in the past and would continue to do so sort of clinched the thing.

The President's speech tonight before the association is awaited with greatest interest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (*AP*)—For the tenth successive session, the stock market held to its extremely narrow trading range today.

Wall Street awaited President Roosevelt's address to the American Bankers Association this evening with expectancy, and was somewhat perplexed by Ambassador Bingham's urging of currency stabilization in his address at Edinburgh late yesterday.

Business and trade news was moderately favorable.

Aircraft issues were given a little whirl, evidently in celebration of the smashing of records in the London-Melbourne race. Wright Aero gained more than 2, and Douglas gained a point.

Some Heavy Spots

A few isolated heavy spots cropped out. National Biscuit dropped 2 points, in response to third quarter earnings of only 35 cents a share, compared with 44 in the like period last year, and Allied Chemical and Ingersoll Rand lost as much.

A little further selling appeared in nonferrous metals, but was quickly absorbed. Newmont rallied after touching a new low.

Sugars sagged, evidently reflecting the recent sharp drop in raw sugar futures, although the sugar market stiffened today. Such issues as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Motors and New York Central were about unchanged. American Radiator was turned over in some volume close to yesterday's final price.

Bonds Gain Slightly

The bond market today conformed to its recent pattern by evidencing enough investment support to hold values even with or a shade better than the finals of the previous session.

Most transactions in the early trading resulted in modest gains, and this was true of United States Governments as well as the more active industrial classifications. The forenoon turnover was rather light, although some of the federal issues accounted for a fairly good volume.

Treasury loans were bought at levels 5-32s to 3-32s above the closing prices of Tuesday, and most of the Home Loan and Federal Farm issues showed about the same degree of improvement. At the best figures reached in the first hour Treasury 3¼s of 1944-46 sold at 102.12; 3¼s of 1941 at 103.28, 3¼s at 101.15, and 4¼-3¼s at 102.12. Home Loan 3s and 4s moved up 7-32s to 98.3 for both issues.

Prime investment ratings in the corporate list registered uniform improvement. On gains ranging up to about ½ point Santa Fe sold at 103⅞, Duquesne Light 4½s at 108¾, Pennsylavnia general 4½s at 102⅞, and Texas Corp. 5s at 103¼.

Because of the slack interest in the stock market secondary bonds received comparatively little attention, but prices were generally steady in spite of the neglect.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 24	Oct. 23
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	30	109¾	109	109	110
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	500	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	200	30½	30	30½	30
17⅝	3¼	..	Advance Rumely	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	2100	107	106½	107	106
3⅜	1½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
23⅞	16⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	5400	18⅞	18	18⅜	18
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
160¾	115¼	6	Allied Chem	400	129¾	127¼	129¾	129¾
130	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	100	134¼	134¼	134¼	..
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	600	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
30½	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
7⅜	2½	..	Amal Leather	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
55⅝	30	2	Amerada	300	41¼	40¾	41	41¼
43½	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	44	44	44	43¾
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	300	13¼	13	13¼	13
72⅞	46½	..	Am Crystal Sug pf	30	57	57	57	58½
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1500	102½	102	102½	103
33½	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	18⅞	16½	16⅞	16½
56½	32½	..	Am Car & F pf	300	33	32½	33	32½
6½	2¼	..	Am Colortype	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	27¾	27½	27¾	27½
5	1¼	..	Am Encaustic T	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
13⅞	4½	..	Am & For Pow	500	6	6	6	5⅞
30	13	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	15½	14⅜	15½	14½
42¼	17⅜	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
45¼	27	6	Am Ice pf	200	26½	26¼	26½	26½
11	4¾	..	Am International	200	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6½
1½	½	..	Am La France	100	½	½	½	½
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	100	17	17	17	16⅞
74⅜	35½	..	Am Lomo pf	100	42½	42½	42½	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
27⅝	14½	..	Am Metal	200	15	15	15	14⅞
34⅞	21	1½	Am News	100	25½	25½	25½	..
12¼	3¾	..	Am Power & Lt	600	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
26⅛	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	12½	12	12½	12
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	14½	14⅜	14½	14¼
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	5800	14¼	13⅝	14¼	13⅝
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	900	18¼	17⅞	18¼	17¾
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	200	54¾	54½	54¾	54¾
7⅝	2⅛	..	Am Seating	200	3	3	3	..
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	20	20	20	..
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2800	36½	35⅝	36½	35½
98½	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	98	97½	98	..
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	15	13⅝	15	13¾
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	400	42	41½	42	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	61½	59¼	61½	59½
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1600	111⅜	110¾	111⅜	110¼
13	3	.h	Am Type Fndrs	100	4½	4½	4½	..
29¾	7¾	.h	Am Type F pf	140	10½	10¼	10¼	..
27⅝	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	400	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15¾
83¾	36	2½b	Am Woolen pf	100	40¾	40½	40¾	41
4¼	1	.h	Am Writ Pap	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
17½	2⅞	.h	Am Writ Pap pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	4100	11	10⅝	11	10⅝
7⅞	3¾	..	A P W Paper	100	4	4	4	4
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	34½	34½	34½	34⅞
96⅜	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	..
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	2500	6¼	6	6¼	6
67	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf n	800	65⅞	64½	65⅞	64¾
8⅜	..	..	Arnold Constable	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5½
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅝
73¾	45¼	..	Atchison T&SF	2100	56¼	51¾	54¼	52
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	33¼	31½	33¼	..
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1000	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	23¼
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Power	200	44¾	44⅝	44¾	44¼
103½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	103½	103½	103½	..
57⅜	16½	..	Austin Nichols	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	4⅛	3⅞	4	3⅞

—B—

16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	400	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	7¾
34½	15¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1000	16⅞	15¼	16⅞	15⅝
17⅜	6¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	19¼	17½	19¼	17¼
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	40
111	85⅛	7	Bango: & Ar pf	10	106	106	106	..
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1100	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
67¾	58	3‡	Beech-Nut Pack	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	..
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	300	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12½
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	700	12⅜	12¼	12¾	12¼
19½	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	15	15	15	15
39⅜	26	1½b	Best & Co	200	35¼	34¾	34¾	35
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1800	28½	27⅜	28½	28
82	55	1¾	Beth Steel pf	500	63½	61	63½	61
40	19½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	20	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	400	7¾	7¼	7¾	..
107½	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	104¾	104¾	104¾	..
10¼	6⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	400	8¼	7⅞	8	7½
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	53½	52⅜	53½	52¼
90	76	4*	Bon Ami A	100	90	90	90	90
28¼	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	700	25½	25	25½	25¾
78⅜	16⅞	1	Borg Warner	500	24¼	23⅜	24¼	23¾
13⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1100	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17⅝
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	500	39½	39½	39½	39
58¼	38	6	Brooklyn Q pf	300	41¾	41½	41¾	41
80½	56⅜	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	56¼	56	56	..
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
75	50	2	Bucyrus Erie pf	10	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	900	4	3⅞	4	4¼
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	22½	21½	22½	22⅜
19⅜	10½	.40†	Burroughs Add	1500	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14¼
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
37⅜	¾	.1b	Bush Terminal	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	400	17	16¾	17	16

—C—

44⅞	18⅞	1½	Calif Packing	1400	38	37⅛	38	36¾
1¾	½	..	Calahan Z & L	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6¼	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3	3	3	3
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1800	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅜
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	600	35⅞	35	35	35
86¾	55	..	Case Thresh	2400	48¾	47	48¾	47⅞
33⅜	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	1100	28⅞	27¾	28¾	27
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	5100	26⅞	25¾	26⅞	25¾
4	1	.h	Celotex vtc	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
22⅜	6½	.h	Celotex Co pf	70	9¾	9	9¾	9¾
25⅞	21	1	Central Aguirre	400	24½	24	24	24¾
92	53	..	Central RR of NJ	400	60	56	60	60
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	500	37¾	37½	37¾	37¾
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	700	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	..
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	48¼	39½	40¼	38½
48⅜	30½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1800	44⅞	42¾	44¼	42⅞
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	400	3⅜	2⅜	2⅝	2¼
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	..
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜	3
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2700	5¾	5	5¾	5
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	2400	6⅜	5⅝	6⅜	5⅝
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	12	10½	12	10½
9⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4¾	4¼	4¾	..
6¼	2	.h	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
9⅜	3¼	.h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
16	9⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	28¼	27	27	27¼
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	5½	5½	5½	..
17⅜	10¼	..	Chile Copper	40	13	13	13	14⅛
60⅜	29¼	1‡	Chrysler	7600	37⅛	35¼	36⅜	35½
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	77½	77½	77½	77½
2⅛	½	..	CityStores	2500	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	1100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
5⅝	2¼	..	City Stores A	400	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1600	16	14¾	16	15⅛
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	500	12¼	11⅞	12¼	12
94	75	7	Collins & A pf	20	80	80	80	..
8¾	3⅝	.h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4½	4½	4½	..
33⅛	15⅞	..	Colo & So Ipf	80	16¾	15⅞	16¾	16
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	1700	8¼	8⅛	8¾	8¾
78¾	52	..	Columbia G pf A	200	65½	64½	65½	..
39⅝	21½	1‡	Columbia Pic vtc	800	35¾	35¼	35½	36
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	1200	68	67½	68	68½
35⅛	16⅜	1	Comm Credit	2200	29½	28⅜	29¼	28⅝
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	48½	48½	48½	48½
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	150	29	29	29	29
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	50½	49½	50½	50
110¼	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	109	109	109	109
36⅜	15¾	.60	Commw Solvents	2200	20½	19½	20¼	19½
3¾	1⅜	..	Commwlth & So	14600	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S pf	300	33¾	33½	33½	33⅞
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1500	30¼	29¾	30	29¾
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	500	15½	14⅜	15¼	15
4⅞	2⅝	2	Consol Gas	2700	27¾	26½	27¾	26⅝
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	89¼	88⅜	89¼	88⅛
14½	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	3600	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	7⅞
2⅛	⅛	..	Consol Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	6½	..	Container A	200	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	9
5¾	2⅛	..	Container B	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¼
88¼	69½	3	Cont Can	2600	89¾	88	89¾	88½
11¾	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	6½	6⅛	6½	6½
35½	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1400	30⅞	29½	30⅞	30
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	5100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	1900	16¼	15¾	16⅛	16⅛
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	170	44⅞	44¾	44¾	44½
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	700	66	65	66	65⅝
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	600	5¼	5	5	5
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	500	32½	32¼	32½	32⅜
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	..
36½	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	600	23	22	23	..
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	100	18½	18½	18½	..
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	800	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	600	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
65	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	47	47	47	47
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	48¾	48	48¾	48½
85¼	43½	4½g	Curtis Pub pf	400	80½	80¼	80½	80¼
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1500	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2½
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
91	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	83½	83½	83½	..

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	200	7¼	7	7	7
34½	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	1900	19½	18¾	19½	19
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	400	44	40	44	..
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	800	15⅜	15	15¼	15¼
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1800	20	17⅝	20	17⅞
84	63½	..	Detroit Edison	200	72	72	72	..
55½	29	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	100	46	46	46	44½
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	24⅜	24½	24½	..
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	2600	39¾	39	39¾	39
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	6500	18½	17⅜	17¾	18⅞
2⅛	⅝	..	Duluth So Sh pf	300	¾	¾	¾	..
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	1700	94	93	94	94½
127	115	6	du Pont deb	200	126	126	126	..
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	104½	103¼	104½	..

—E—

104¾	79	4	Eastman Kodak	800	105	103½	105	103½
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	400	15⅝	15⅜	15½	15¾
19¼	6	..	Eitingon Schild	400	7¾	7½	7¼	..
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2000	24½	23⅞	24½	23⅞
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	70	99⅛	99	99⅛	99¼
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	500	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	200	4	3⅞	4	3¾
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	9¼	9¼	9½	9½
50	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	44	43	44	42¾
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
63	45	3	Endicott Johnson	100	48	48	48	48
127½	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	127½	127¼	127½	..
23½	10½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16½
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜
10⅜	5	1	Equitable Off Big	400	5½	5⅜	5½	..
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	600	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	12¼
28¼	14⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	16	15¾	16	..
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	8½	8½	8½	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	400	16⅝	16	16⅝	16

—F—

61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	48	48	48	49
62	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	30	48	48	48	..
31	20	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	23	22	23	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1000	30¾	29½	30¾	29½
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	200	14	14	14	13⅜
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	79½	79½	79½	79½
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	300	65½	64½	64½	65½
17⅝	2	.h	Follansbee B	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	700	8⅝	7¾	8⅝	8¼
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	22⅜	22	22⅜	22
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	600	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12½
63	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	100	62	62	62	..
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	700	24⅜	24⅛	26⅛	26½
19⅝	5	..	Fuller 2pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	..

—G—

43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	1000	36	35½	35½	35¼
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	200	17	16⅝	17	17
14⅜	7¼	.65b	Gen Baking	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
10⅛	5	..	Gen Bronze	100	6½	6½	6½	6¾
12	4¼	..	Gen Cable A	200	6	6	6	..
28½	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	3500	18⅝	18¼	18½	18½
12⅝	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	12½	12⅜	12¾	12½
26⅜	8	1.80	Gen Foods	1000	32	31⅝	31⅝	31⅞
1⅜	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	..	½	..	½
21	11	..	Gen G&E 7% A	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
61¾	50	3.30b	Gen Ital Edison	100	60½	60½	60½	60½
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	200	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	57
42	24¾	1†	Gen Motors	6800	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	103½	103	103½	103½
6⅝	3⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3½	3⅜	3½	..
25½	10½	.10†	Gen Print Ink	100	19⅜	19	19⅜	..
88½	73½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	50	89½	89½	89½	..
8⅝	2¼	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
45⅝	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	26	24⅝	26	23⅞
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝	11⅜
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	800	13	12⅝	13	12⅝
65⅞	47	5	Gillete S R pf	500	66¼	65½	65¾	66⅛
28⅜	23⅝	..	Gimbel Bros	200	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
28⅜	15⅝	1‡	Glidden	1000	22	22½	22¾	23
104	83	7	Glidden pf	20	103¾	103½	103½	103½
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
23	16⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	1200	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17⅝
18	8	..	Goodrich	300	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	1500	21¼	20¾	21⅛	21¼
11¾	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	5½	5½	5½	5¼
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13⅝	8½	..	Granby	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	700	17	15	17	15
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	700	17	15	17

Commerce and Finance

Jesse Jones Asks Bankers to Be More Liberal in Lending

Business and Industry

Chairman of RFC Calls on Bankers To Loosen Credit

Jones Urges Liberality—Real Estate Big Problem—Hecht Elected

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, carried his appeal for greater liberality by the banks to borrowers beyond any previous official comment made on the subject, in addressing the big American Bankers' Association here today.

Dangers to the banks are past, he declared in effect, and bankers must now dig down into their coffers to make sure that accumulated credit gets quickly into circulation. Banks must not only lend but must "stimulate lending," he declared. Despite all protestations to the contrary, he declared there was "indisputable evidence" that loans could be increased if bankers desired. The RFC is leading the way, he declared, by adopting a policy of extreme liberality toward loans made by banks.

Says Banks Must Not Wait

"Credit simply must flow if our relief rolls are to decrease," he declared.

So urgent was the RFC chairman that he declared banks should not wait upon normal collateral but must take "security of the things that their customers have to offer"; they should not make questionable loans, he admitted, but he said they should go so far as to make "loans that will need to be indulged."

Pointing to unused advances authorized by the RFC, but never employed by the banks that had asked it, Mr. Jones told the big audience of bankers:

"This is indisputable evidence that you can, and could have made loans that you have been unwilling to make and upon collateral that you have been unwilling to accept and that the loans will be repaid without pressure, for the RFC has not forced a single collection."

Instead of forcing collections, Mr. Jones revealed that the RFC is going even further than in the past in its liberality to borrowing banks.

"To be of further assistance in recovery," he said, "we have recently advised our agencies to be lenient with our borrowers and to grant extensions for as much as five years when desired, and where our collateral will not suffer."

$4,584,000,000 Disbursed

Mr. Jones revealed that so far RFC authorizations and allocations "of every character" have been a little more than $8,000,000,000.

However, with cancellations of proposed loans considered, and the subtraction of amounts allocated to other federal agencies and to relief, the authorizations aggregate $5,810,000,000, of which $4,584,000,000 has been actually disbursed. In certain recent months, he declared, repayments have been coming back to the corporation faster than disbursements were going out.

The Jones speech was one highlight of the day, which included election of Mr. Rudolph S. Hecht, chairman of the Board, Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, as the new president of the association, along with other officers; and a steadily mounting interest in the forthcoming address by President Roosevelt tonight. No word came from the White House today as to the burden of the Chief Executive's remarks.

The Jones speech attracted close attention among the 4000 assembled bankers as the clearest expression yet given of the Administration's banking attitude. It included specific recommendations for legislative changes, and the declaration that "real estate mortgages constitute our really big problem." Extracts from the address follow:

"There can be no sustained prosperity and no return to normal conditions, without actual bank lending for all legitimate purposes—even stimulated lending."

Government May Lend More

"It is far better to make some slow loans than to continue liquidation and increase unemployment."

"A continuation of forced liquidation will put the Government further into the lending business."

"One thing that is retarding recovery is that people want to get out of debt, and until they can be made to feel comfortable about their debts, including what they owe the bank, they will be slow to undertake any new obligations."

Mr. Jones made three specific recommendations for legislative or procedural changes—first, that bank examinations be reorganized to permit of one federal bank examination a year to supersede present federal duplication of examinations; second, that Congress should look further into interlocking directorates and so-called "control by influence" with the object of decentralizing such control; and third, that banking laws should be amended so that a bank can accept deposits only in a fixed ratio to "sound capital," he proposed, a 8-to-1 ratio.

Must Aid Real Estate

Turning to the "two big problems still confronting the RFC," Mr. Jones said these were assistance to the railroads, and reëstablishment of a nation-wide market for sound real estate mortgages." The first problem could be taken care of fairly easily; it was the second which was disturbing, he declared.

"The storm is over," he concluded, "and while banks still have their problems, there is no longer danger—and the banker must do more than his full share toward national recovery."

Mr. Roger Steffan, director of Modernization Credits, Federal Housing Administration, and Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, addressed the morning session. The modernization program has started with a rush, said Mr. Steffan—"it may prove to be one of the most significant banking developments of this generation."

Already in the first 10 weeks, 22,569 loans approximating $10,000,000 have been made averaging $430 per loan for a term of 27 months.

Savings banks have turned the corner, Mr. Henry S. Kingman, Minneapolis, and president of the savings division of the convention said today. After a terrific decline in the three preceding years, savings deposits have at last turned upward again, he said. New depositors are opening accounts. The three-year decline took 6$,795,400,000 out of the banks. With the tide turned the recovery thus far accounts for a net increase of $450,000,000. Mr. Kingman voiced a common feeling of savings bankers that with federal insurance of deposits "there exists no real reason for further continuance of postal savings."

Besides Mr. Hecht, the association also today unanimously elected Robert V. Fleming, Washington, D. C., as its new first vice-president, and Mr. Tom K. Smith, St. Louis, Mo., as the new second vice-president.

Bankers New Head

Wide World

Rodolf S. Hecht

Chairman of the Board of the Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans, La., and Newly Elected President of the American Bankers Association.

Warburg Asserts New Deal Undoing U. S. Basic Order

Says Reckless Spending and Money Experiments May Bring Bankruptcy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24—Strong words against the philosophy of the New Deal were uttered today by James P. Warburg, vice-chairman of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, who charged that, whether they meant to or not, the New Dealers were well on the way toward undoing our whole basic order. He told a large gathering of clubs here that indifference on the part of the American people to the changes that are going on may strip them of their freedom.

Mr. Warburg was the principle speaker at the annual meeting of the Combined Service Clubs, which includes the Rotary, Kiwanis, Exchange, Lions and other service clubs of Philadelphia. It was in this same room 11 months ago today before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, that Mr. Warburg discharged his first broadside attack at the monetary policy of the present Administration, which had such wide repercussions.

Three-Cornered Race

He pictured the situation today as a three-cornered race between the natural forces of recovery, the forces of inflation and the forces that move toward political and economic dictatorship.

"If the natural forces of recovery are strong enough to win, the joy will be taken out of life for the inflationists and the economic planners, for there will then be no discontented masses to cajole with their nostrums," he said.

"If reckless expenditure and monetary experimentation carry the day, we shall have national bankruptcy.

"And if the course of Government and regulation of economic factors is carried to its logical conclusion, we shall abandon democracy—we shall surrender our freedom to the dictates of a tyranny created by our own indifference."

Mr. Warburg declared he saw the "New Deal rapidly slipping toward one of the two oldest deals in the world, if not toward both"—national bankruptcy and dictatorship. To him, the New Deal consisted of "one part inflation, one part planned economy, one part reform and two parts of ballyhoo."

Using trees as a simile for experiments under the New Deal, Mr. Warburg said that several had fallen.

"The Warren gold tree has fallen. The NRA tree is obviously dead and will come down in the first high wind. The Tugwell tree has had to be braced with wires, sprayed and fertilized, and still has only a few withered leaves on it.

Dictatorship Around Corner

"But these are only the little trees. The big trees of the New Deal still stand: the one planted by John Maynard Keynes is the spending-your-way-out-of-having-no-money tree; the other, imported from abroad, is the curious planning tree on which grow the ism fruits, such as Fascism, Communism, Socialism, and a lot of others.

"These two trees stand because they are constantly propped up with braces made out of the American Pine Tree of Liberty, and constantly nourished by injections of sap drained out of its roots.

"When the Pine Tree gives out, these two trees will fall with a great crash.

"But the Pine Tree of Liberty will then be dead too.

"National bankruptcy and social and economic dictatorship are not—as the New Dealers would have us believe—ghosts conjured up out of darkness by selfish reactionaries. They are a twin menace which constitutes the grim reality of what we have to face."

"Our forefathers sought to guarantee us, 'life,liberty and the pursuit of happiness,'" he said. "The new deal is more ambitious; under its program we are to be guaranteed 'happiness' itself."

Such a guarantee is impossible of fulfillment, he contended, by any government.

Mr. Warburg declared that the choice was not between the New Deal and going back to what we had before but was "between abandoning our whole political, social and economic order in favor of some form of state capitalism which we shall do if we follow the present tendencies to their logical conclusion—and, on the other hand, improving and building upon our past experience without changing our fundamental order."

"Most of the New Dealers either will not or do not recognize the full significance nor the cost of what they are doing," he said, "and that, I believe, is really the crux of the whole matter."

Electric Output Up 3 P. C. in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Electricity output for the week of October 20 at 1,667,505,000 kilowatt hours is 3 per cent above production in the corresponding week of last year, compared with a gain of 2.3 per cent registered in the week ended Oct. 13. In that week output totaled 1,656,864,000 units. The present position of the industry is characterized as "very wholesome" in electricity circles. Every section of the country shows a gain over last year except New England, which shows a loss of 4.4 per cent.

Production of electricity is following the usual upward trend at this time. Last year, for the first time, the whole curve went contrary to the seasonal course. The domestic load is encouraging to the industry as it has been steadily increasing since 1926 and this year the increase in domestic consumption is 10 per cent over last year,

More Imports Needed to Help Cotton Industry, Says Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture Declares U. S. Must Buy More Abroad If South Is to Sell Larger Amount of Cotton—Lower Prices Not the Answer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Secretary Wallace asserted yesterday that America must look to "increased purchasing power" rather than to lowered prices on cotton if it is to maintain markets abroad for its usual annual export of 8,000,000 bales.

"The rise of American cotton prices under the Agricultural Adjustment Act," Mr. Wallace told the Associated Press, "is not the circumstance which has brought about the reduction of American cotton exports in recent months.

Must Get Dollar Exchange

"The really important cause of this reduction is the inability of some nations to obtain dollar exchange. The only way other nations can get dollars with which to buy cotton is to sell goods or services to us. An increase in foreign purchasing power and in foreign ability to buy American cotton can be brought about if this country permits increased exchange of imports for our dollars.

"Otherwise we may temporarily—or permanently—lose a part of our cotton outlet which has meant so much to the country as a whole."

The secretary, in an interview, declared the "question before the South and the nation as well, is: 'Shall we put 5,000,000 bales of cotton on the foreign market, or 8,000,000 bales?'

"But unless we augment foreign purchasing power there is no certainty that other countries will be able to buy satisfactory quantities of cotton, regardless of price. We may decide to wish to export the usual 8,000,000 bales and then learn that we cannot do so."

Of Big Importance to Labor

The decision on cotton, the Secretary said, "is of tremendous importance to every farmer and to industry as well."

"If we put only 5,000,000 bales annually on the export market," he said, "there will be fewer farm laborers and less business for ginners and cotton exporters. Displaced farmers will compete with city dwellers for jobs."

The Secretary and other AAA officials are now studying the voluntary cotton program for 1935. The immediate problem is how many acres should be planted next year. From a normal acreage of 41,000,000, the land planted to cotton this year was reduced to 27,000,000. This figure, however, will be raised for 1935.

"We have come to no decision," the Secretary said. "I hope, however, that it is realized that we are unable to attain that much desired goal—maximum production and a higher price a pound. A high price means curtailment. Increased production means a lowered price. Naturally, the policy desired is one that will yield the maximum income to southern growers."

The World's Business

The Great Depression

ECONOMIC scholars are now hard at work on a diagnosis of the Great Depression. All the evidence is not yet in. That is the trouble with the correct evaluation of the malaise of such a complicated and vast affair as the economic operations of a world of men and women. Data come much too long after the facts. Then it takes a long time to digest the immense amount of data available. But enough is known by this time and enough time has elapsed to enable the economic scholars to attempt at least a tentative summing up. The latest to reach my desk is by Lionel Robbins, professor of economics at London University, whose study is ambitiously titled "The Great Depression." Professor Robbins is cautious. "It will take years of careful scrutiny of the available material," he says, "before we can hope to be in a position to pronounce with complete confidence on these matters." But he offers his own diagnosis on the basis of "a considerable body of evidence."

Economists in Europe are generally agreed that the cause of the trouble lay in the United States. That is a tribute to American power. Some of them, however, incline to the view that the United States erred by "sterilizing" its immense gold acquisitions from Europe. That means that America pursued an anti-inflationary policy—it did not allow the incoming gold to enlarge the money supplies at the disposal of the American people. Professor Robbins agrees with his colleagues as to locale. America, in his view, was then and is now the center of world fluctuation. But, far from sterilizing gold, Americans "undoubtedly" indulged in "a most considerable inflationary movement," and to Professor Robbins this was the genesis of the trouble.

What is inflation? The answer usually given is: Such an increase in money supplies as to provoke an increase in the general price level. Professor Robbins admits the presence of a stable price level during the time this "inflationary" movement was generating. But as he rightly says, that may not mean that there was no general inflation. At a time of rapid cost reduction through the introduction of labor-saving devices, even a stable price level may disguise inflation.

I quite agree. But I cannot also agree that America experienced "a most considerable inflationary movement."

* * *

The evidence on which Professor Robbins rests his case is money in circulation. Bank deposits or check money are tabulated. For the member banks of the Federal Reserve System they rose between January, 1926, and November, 1929, from $29,100,000,000 to $33,100,000,000. That, in itself, does not show much inflation. Monetary inflation, however, is determined not only by the actual sum in circulation but also by its turnover. The number of times a dollar changes hands is more important than the number of dollars. Professor Robbins therefore gives another figure, that of bank debits. This item reveals the actual turnover of check payments. It rose in the same period from $54,100,000,000 to $95,500,000,000, thus making for a considerable increase in the ratio of velocity circulation, from 1.86 to 2.95.

One could wish that Professor Robbins had dug deeper into his American figures. For his data refer only to a segment of the money availability of Americans. At most, member-bank deposits amount to only 70 per cent of total bank deposits. Moreover, the deposits that are subject to check payment are in current accounts, so-called demand deposits. If one takes the figures for all demand deposits, one finds that they went up in the period examined by Professor Robbins from $25,600,000,000 to $26,700,000,000, or relatively a negligible increase. Much the same conclusion of no-inflation, as we have seen, could be adduced from Professor Robbins's figure of the demand plus time deposits of member banks.

* * *

What, however, of velocity? Bank debits upon which Professor Robbins relies to show general inflation hardly provide the right dividend into which to divide deposits. For bank debits whirled up so much because of the speculation in stocks and real estate throughout the country. An underwriter's issue of $50,000,000, for instance, may be responsible for $200,000,000 in check payments back and forth within the banking world, but this $200,000,000 would not be significant from the standpoint of the people at large. Only the $50,000,000 would count. The bank debits which were set up would not be a true index of the monetary income at the community's disposal. What we require to find out is national income and, having already got the figure for money in circulation, we can then obtain the ratio of income velocity by dividing one by the other. Fortunately Prof. Lauchlin Currie of Harvard has already made such a study. He finds that income velocity went up only from 3.31 to 3.48 from 1926 to 1929. That certainly does not countenance Professor Robbins's conclusion that "the increase in the effective volume of money was very great indeed," viewed, that is, for the country as a whole.

In this analysis Professor Robbins leaves the impression of leaning over too far in his zeal to prove the case for which he has already won a reputation as a dauntless protagonist. There was certainly inflation in the boom era, but it was of the "blister" kind, limited to securities and real estate. As for the inflation implicit in the stationary price level, that was profit inflation, as appears to be abundantly proved in Prof. F. C. Mills's "Economic Tendencies in the United States," and was a direct cause of the inflationary "blisters" in the security and real estate markets. Though there was no "maldistribution" of gold to explain the American (i. e., the world) depression there seems to have been a maldistribution of income within the United States. But, as Professor Robbins says, the last word has still to be said.

H. B. E.

Quebec Protesting Below-Cost Paper Shipments to U. S.

May Ask Dominion to Stop Exports Unless Profitable Prices Are Set

MONTREAL, Oct. 24 (AP)—Premier L. A. Taschereau said yesterday the Quebec Government will ask the Dominion Government to prohibit the exportation of Canadian newsprint sold to United States publishers below cost price if it considers the action necessary.

The Premier made his declaration in answer to protests of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association on his stand.

The Government of the province hoped, the Premier said, that a satisfactory agreement would be reached between the United States publishers, the Canadian newsprint companies and the Government, but if not it was prepared to ask the Dominion Government "to utilize its jurisdiction."

At a meeting of the A. N. P. A., Monday, the members were told by President Howard Davis that "unless the validity and dependability of contracts made with the Quebec companies" are assured they would be advised to find other available and potential sources of newsprint supply.

Contracts at "Ruinous" Prices

The attitude of the American publishers resulted from a statement made by the Premier Oct. 10 in which he said he had heard "the St. Lawrence Paper Company, alone of all Canadian companies, has fixed a price for newsprint with one of its customers for all of 1935 at the existing ruinous level."

The Quebec Government "cannot tolerate such complete disregard of the public interests." The Premier also declared "the Government will withdraw all aid from such company and take all measures necessary to protect the interests of the province."

"Paper manufactured in Quebec is the product of the forests of the province and therefore the Government is primarily interested in its sale at profitable prices," Premier Taschereau stated.

"The members of the American Newsprint Association may be justified in their protest for they are defending the interests of their own people, but on the other hand, we are doing exactly the same thing when we intervene to protect a basic industry such as the paper industry.

"During the war, paper was sold at a rate as high as $150 a ton. Today, it is being sold at $40 a ton. Even taking into consideration the changes which took place in the industry and the marketing of the products, it cannot be denied that the latter price is below cost.

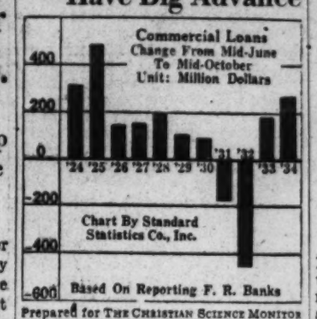
Protective Measures

"It is the duty of any Government to take the proper measures to protect not only the capital but the workers engaged in the basic industry of pulp and paper. We will not shirk from that duty.

"It is not the intention of the Government to interfere with signed contracts, unless it is shown that they have been obtained under certain conditions, but it will certainly take all means at its disposal to prevent future engagements, concluded without a due consideration to the interests of the province.

"The Government of Quebec hopes that a satisfactory entente will be concluded between the conflicting interests, but if such an agreement is not arrived at, it is prepared to ask the Dominion Government to utilize its jurisdiction to prevent the export of newsprint in the United States, when sold below cost price."

Commercial Loans Have Big Advance



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE accompanying chart pictures the rise in all other loans of the reporting banks of the Federal Reserve System for the period from mid-June to mid-October in each of the last 11 years.

As is clearly evident, the rise in 1934 has been larger than that of any year since 1925. Moreover, it occurred at a time when loans on security collateral were receding.

'Gas' Price 'War' Rages in Atlanta And in New Jersey

By the Associated Press

Gasoline price "wars" raged today in northern New Jersey and Atlanta, Ga.

Motorists paid 5.9 cents a gallon, excluding taxes, at Standard Oil Co. stations in Newark, N. J., after the company announced a new cut of one-half cent a gallon.

Reports reached Wall Street that small independent gasoline retailers in northern New Jersey had decided to make a further one-cent-a-gallon cut in their territory.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey posted retail gasoline prices of eight cents a gallon in Atlantic City, eight cents in Baltimore and 9½ cents in Washington, exclusive of tax, a half-cent a gallon cut in each city.

Motorists in Atlanta, Ga., bought gasoline for 16 cents a gallon at stations operated by larger companies, or paid 15½ cents at the independents.

A break in the price of crude oil came as the Atlas Pipe Line Company of Shreveport, La., cut East Texas petroleum from $1 to 60 cents a barrel.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 24 (AP)—An order for complete shutdown of every oil field in Texas, to be held "for use in event of an emergency," was being prepared by the Texas Railroad Commission, it was announced here by Ernest O. Thompson, who was here with two other members of the commission, Lon A. Smith, chairman, and C. V. Terrell.

"This does not mean that the order will be issued," said Mr. Thompson, "but it is being prepared for use in event of an emergency."

Mr. Thompson's announcement was made after the Atlas Pipe Line Company reduced the price of East Texas oil to a flat 60 cents per barrel, a cut of 40 cents.

Large Increase Of Transactions In Retail Stores

Greatest Gain for First Half October Seen in Many Months

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The National Retail Dry Goods Association reported today that the actual number of transactions in retail stores throughout the country showed the largest gain during the first half of October that has been recorded in many months.

A special survey released by the Association disclosed that while dollar sales rose 8 per cent in the first 13 shopping days above the corresponding period of last year, actual transactions rose 6.75 per cent, indicating the best volume turnover in some time.

The 8 per cent gain in dollar sales in October follows a 4 per cent increase in department store sales in September compared with September, 1933, as reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

The most notable increases in dollar sales were reported by stores in the South, Southwest and on the Pacific coast, according to the survey.

New England showed the smallest increases, estimated at 2 per cent. Increases in the Middle Atlantic States were reported at slightly more than 4 per cent; the Middle West 5.5 per cent; the South 11 per cent; the Southwest 11 per cent and Pacific coast states at 12.5 per cent.

On the basis of its tabulations the survey conditions concludes "that the American public, generally, is buying on a favorably larger scale, a factor which previously has been largely absent, although price increases have helped expand dollar sales to a considerable degree during the various phases of the recovery movement."

In Colonial times, apprpaching danger was signalled by a blazing beacon atop Beacon Hill

There are timely warning signals today which affect all people with property. New economic and political developments, changes in corporate management and earnings, may alter the values of the investments in your estate.

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Movies: Who's to Blame?

By **E. C. Sherburne**

Dramatic and Motion-Picture Critic of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

(Continued from Page 1)

valling reasons for blaming the movies disappear.

Censorship is no cure for much that is now being objected to in films. Even a thorough manicure is an unsatisfactory substitute when the need is for a bath.

Behind offensive vulgarity will usually be found stupidity, and an idea that cannot be expressed acceptably in an obvious way often can be conveyed pleasurably by some means involving an exercise of taste and intelligence. That is a truism that is well understood by the industry heads, yet they are obviously unable to enforce it in general practice under the producing system as it functions today.

Needs a New Code

The motion-picture industry has been operating under a business code for seven years, and under a moral code that has been operative only since July 15, 1934.

Some day it will see the need of adopting an entertainment code, based upon some of the better existing tendencies within the industry, and with it surely will be found even greater financial reward. What elements will go into that coming code is a large concern of the present articles. No pretense is made that they are in any way final or complete in their statement. Rather are they to be taken as setting forth symptoms rather than a diagnosis.

Any individual who studies motion-picture making as practiced today in Hollywood will probably come away feeling like the man who had a bushel basket full of jigsaw puzzle fragments, and who finds on putting them together that he has a number of pieces left over.

Human Factor Complicates It

It is the human factor that introduces a further complication into the intricate business of making motion pictures, and it is this variable and unpredictable element that continually requires consideration in an appraisal of any aspect of the film industry.

Add to this the diverse human elements that make up the great public for motion pictures and you have a problem in analysis that is, well, not simple.

However, if the reader will suspend judgment upon what is said here until all the evidence is in, and representatives of the industry have had their say in a group of statements that will conclude this series, we believe that it will become plain that a road for the evolution of the films toward a finer type of motion pictures lies clearly ahead.

This film of the future already exists in scattered details, and in certain examples of what may be done when a single mentality is in charge of the whole process of realizing a screen entertainment.

Will Ignore Personalities

In these articles we shall deal in ideas, not personalities. Only thus will it be possible to speak frankly about certain studio customs that are obviously unjust to the workers who carry the burden of getting a film ready for distribution.

The film industry is a highly emotional enterprise. A reasonable amount of cool thinking would spare it many troubles.

In Hollywood it is currently reported that the Legion of Decency movement, which suddenly flared last summer, was a direct result of a conversation between a film executive and a church dignitary, with the film man losing his temper and declaring that he would do what he pleased. His language was too picturesque to set down in this place. The cleric was aroused, and a bishopric message inaugurating the clean-up drive followed.

Did Some Good

Contrition settled upon the studio heads. They abandoned the insincere device whereby they were evading their own code of morality in films, namely, a board of appeals from the recommendations of the Hays bureau's censor. The procedure was:

"You pass my film and I'll O. K. yours."

Decision of the industry itself on censorable material brought a temporary loss of $10,000,000, it is said, in suspended productions and in plays or stories shelved as unusable under present conditions.

One secondary effect has been an increase in box-office receipts all over the United States, with the heaviest returns coming from areas where there is a strict state or local censorship.

That censorship has not robbed the pictures of their entertainment value, since the public is buying more liberally than before the purity seal was invented, would appear to indicate that the eliminations have largely consisted of obvious and stupid vulgarities that had no amusement merit. Any of the things that are now avoided were specified in a general studio letter that was circulated in Hollywood seven years ago. This letter, compiled by Col. Jason Joy, would have forestalled the whole decency campaign if it had been observed.

Colonel Joy was then an official of the Hays organization, charged with the duty of keeping the studios out of censor trouble. His warnings were ignored, and his recommendations laughed at. The problem child still refused to grow up.

Talkies Add to Problem

The talkies came in and monthly became more audacious in flouting public good taste. For four years educational and religious authorities protested and threatened. Then the deluge, the films emerging with their faces washed and their mouths rinsed. Speaking out of hope rather than experience, one would like to believe that the industry has learned a major lesson.

But something more than surface observance of moral codes is required if the industry's films are ever to attain to their larger possibilities. To do this, the men who are now at the head of things will find it necessary to give more study to motion pictures.

A few of these men stay with a film from its story inception until it emerges finally from the cutting room, and their success provides an obvious moral. More and more it is becoming understood that a motion picture should put itself over by its own merit in theaters, without the dubious aid of prologues, jazz bands, prize contests or peewee golf.

Have More Intimate Contact

It may be asked, Why subject the film industry to this sort of analysis, when it is simply following the methods of other big industries? The reason is that motion pictures affect the life of the family to an extent surpassed only by a few other influences. Well, that is another story. This one concerns the films—their responsibilities and their opportunities.

In asking that the industry increasingly put aside its preoccupation with the trivial, the worthless and the degenerating, we are sure that the reader will not for a moment assume that we are requesting rosewater and platitudes.

Rather are we asking for drama that shall search out the hidden places of man's vital human impulses; for comedy that shall throw the light of penetrating and wise laughter upon his foibles; for melodrama that shall be wholesome in its general implications through all fortuitous excitements; for farce that shall keep slapstick in its proper places and refresh us with the hearty fun that shall have no aftermath of disgust.

Want a Balanced Screen

It is a vigorous, zestful screen that we all want, a screen that is supplied with films made by men and women who have mental balance and cultural background as well as emotional liveliness.

In giving our chief concern to the character of average screen fare we shall attempt to show that entertainment at its best has a plus element that enriches our understanding of human kind. Audiences are hungry, not only for diversion but for food of the spirit.

All of us are seeking something that shall enable us to go on with head up, something that shall, as the Spaniards say, "spread the ribs."

There is too large a preponderance of positive forces for good within the industry to allow the small negative element to have its way with pictures, however highly placed may be some of the obstructionists. Mr. Charles C. Pettijohn, general counsel for the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., said in a speech a month ago in Pasadena, Calif., that about 5 per cent of present personnel of the industry did not belong and should be eliminated, for "one rotten apple can spoil a barrel of good ones."

Screen Only a Symbol

Increasingly the motion-picture industry must become aware that every slightest movement on the screen, every syllable and sound that is uttered there, is a manifestation of thought. No visible or audible thing in a film is an actuality in itself. It is simply a symbol of an unseen motive, impulse, or intuition.

Who's to Blame?—Aren't We All?

Surely enough has been said to indicate the necessity for a more intelligent approach to the motion picture than is shown in our usually careless attitude toward the movies. Here we have the first universal medium for entertainment that the world has known, an organism that is capable of manipulating the thoughts and emotions of the peoples of many nations simultaneously.

Hollywood, and its equivalents outside the United States, is evidently not aware of the responsibility that goes with this opportunity of influencing the great mass of people. Nor do we, the people, realize how large a share we have in determining the quality of motion-picture entertainment.

Let us consider some of the implications of this business of making, showing and viewing the films. Possibly some of us will then find an answer to the title of this series of articles—an answer that will be disconcerting to those who have been charging off all the faults against Hollywood.

"Who's to blame for the movies?"

As members of the society of which motion-picture entertainment has become an inextricable part—

"Aren't we all?"

Theaters

"Say When"

There are two excellent features in "Say When," the new musical comedy by Jack McGowan and Ray Henderson. One is a satirical radio talk by Mr. Harry Richman. The other is a dance by Mr. Nick Long Jr. On the night of the first performance, at the Shubert Theater in Boston (Oct. 23), both of them were exhibited well after 11 o'clock.

This is not to say that there are no other mentionable items in the entertainment. The production is sumptuous, with handsome settings by Clark Robinson and luxurious costumes by Charles Le Maire. The music is well up in the ranks of music that is written for musicals. The plot is all you could expect. There is some clever back-chat, with a liberal sprinkling of vulgarity. In short, this is a musical comedy, well produced and paced, with two numbers of exceptional merit.

Someday, somebody is going to present a musical comedy without lyrics. That's something to look forward to. Especially after you have seen and heard Mr. Richman playing sad and sentimental with a song that urges us to be "like the little birdies in the spring." Now Mr. Richman is an accomplished entertainer in his line, which is not tender balladry. But his inappropriateness to the situation merely emphasizes the incredible banality of all this sort of thing. More dancing and no singing in musical comedy, is our slogan.

In this show the dancing, except for that of Mr. Long and his partner Mr. Charles Collins, is not distinguished. But it is easier to watch pretty good dancing than to listen to pretty bad singing. And Mr. Richman isn't the only pretty bad singer on the lyric stage.

Miss Linda Watkins makes her wisecracks sting. Miss Lillian Emerson is her romantic little sister. Mr. Bob Hope joins Mr. Richman to complete the team of vaudevillians which lays successful siege to the sisters' hearts. Miss Donnie Moore, Miss Cora Witherspoon and Mr. Taylor Holmes assist comedically, "Michael Romanoff" wanders on and off. The show will succeed.

L. A. S.

Ruth Draper

In addition to an entertainment, Miss Ruth Draper offered a complete lesson in acting last evening at the Wilbur Theater. She exemplified that final phase of expression, response to the spectators' response. There was a give-and-take in her presentation of the foibles and charms of the busy mother of four in "At a Children's Party in Philadelphia" that attained to en rapport for long sequences. When the lady gushed over another woman's baby Miss Draper had the audience helpless with laughter, in that full surrender of accord that makes an ensemble of spectators and entertainer.

Miss Draper recreates her characterizations at every performance. It is astonishing how seldom she lapses from spontaneity, how infrequent are the gestures that seem conscious. When she is at the top of her vein she is intuitively expressive, with the arms, head and whole figure taking on movements peculiar to the character she is presenting. After the short fluttering line of the sophisticated personage comes the long, slowly undulating continuity of the Dalmatian peasant. One mother whose life is all sheltered triviality; the other living close to elemental things.

Miss Draper has made of herself an instrument highly responsive to the mental and emotional implications of her diverse characterizations. She knows that the indefinables, the overtones, are the richest elements in her presentations. The very texture of her voice alters with the change of personage. She is content to give merely an occasional dialect touch to indicate the character, for she knows that the words must be clearly understood, and that the too continual use of imitated intonation attracts an undesirable attention to herself.

Always she keeps to the order of nature in indicating her discoveries first with the eye, then with a physical movement and finally with the word. She concentrates so successfully upon the imaginary personages with whom she surrounds herself that the stage often seems peopled with individuals. She never lingers over an obvious effect and her mental pace is exhilarating. So finely pointed have become her effects in some of her sketches now that she might well consider shortening them to avoid too many repetitions of her best strokes.

Miss Draper's program included "On the Porch," "The Breakfasts" and "In a Railway Station on the Western Plains." Tonight she makes another complete change of program, reviving that robust satire called "A Class in Greek Poise."

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

Big commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder Christmas card $1. assortment. 100% profit. Also Gift Wrapping, Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. Wallace Brown, Inc., 575 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Many with Bible Texts, boxed and unboxed; good profit; no investment necessary. Pease Greeting Cards, Inc., 380 Laurel St., Dept. S, Buffalo, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Excellent Opportunity

Woman, 30 to 40, for educational service; salary to start. Write fully in confidence to PERSONNEL DIRECTOR, Suite 1000, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

EDDY D. FIELD, INC.
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, California
We specialize in Exchanges—California for Eastern or Middle West. Submit details. LET US MANAGE YOUR PROPERTY

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 4022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church — Large sunny rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable. MRS. CLIFFORD. Com. 7862.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN GOOD COMMISSIONS TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie and hosiery; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CORP., 324 South Market, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY, formerly head and dean of a well-known institution, seeks position as hostess, or as companion and educator to young girl or boy. P-19, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be later in the season.
24A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken. 0182

BALTIMORE, MD., 3618 Springdale Ave., 2nd floor apartment; 5 rooms, oil heat. Apply 3rd floor evenings, Sundays. Lib. 9313.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Fenway, Park Drive and Vicinity—Modern 2-3-4-room kitchenette apartments, $25-$45 up; furnished apartments, all sizes, reduced rentals; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave. Kenmore 1830. Open 9-7.

HOTEL GRALYN Pleasant furnished single and double rooms with privileges of community kitchenettes; rates $9 a week and up.
29 Charlesgate West, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 4 Colliston Rd., near Kilsyth Rd.—6-7 rooms, heated, Frigidaire, porch, fireplace, janitor; rent $65. OWNER, Highlands 4624.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Hotel Beaconsfield—Heated apartment, electric refrigeration, 7 outside sunny rooms. Apply 1 Clinton Path, corner Beacon Street.

HYDE PARK, MASS., 7 Dell Terrace—Quiet, central location; ideal 6-room apartment; screened porch; $45. Hyde Park 0957.

WATERTOWN, MASS., 15 Sunnybank Rd.—5 rooms, sun room, piazza, every improvement, oil heat, garage, yard; near Oakley Country Club; $70. Bel. 1229-W.

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG man seeks in Newark 2-room, furnished suite; evening meal; homelike. Write X-62, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

THREE rooms and real kitchen; Columbia Univ. section; private home; $65; lease.
"ASK MISS ROLFE"
611 West 114th St., N. Y. C. Un. 4-4717

WELLESLEY, MASS., near college—1st-floor furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath, all modern conveniences, with porch and garden; available for 6 months or more. For particulars telephone Wellesley 2291-W.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 171 West 12th—Exceptional elevator apartment, 4 rooms, 2 baths, living room 16x26, French doors, refrigeration; rent $125 month. See SUPT. or JONES.

GREENWICH VILLAGE
10 SHERIDAN SQUARE, N. Y. C.
A Few Light Modern Elevator Apartments
1-2-3 STUDIO ROOMS from $52.50
on upper floors overlooking square
3 ROOM PENTHOUSE, $2,250
Beamed ceiling living room, large foyer, terrace 2 sides, superb view, 24-hour elevator service, refrigeration. 7th Ave. sub. at door; 8th Ave. surface and "L" 1 block.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ALLSTON, MASS.—Widow will share 5-room apartment, large sun porch, every convenience; very reasonable; woman or couple. Tel. Sta. 4866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

WANT to dispose of my 1933 Ford DeLuxe coupe; low price $400. Call MR. WILSON, Lackawanna 4-5604, New York City.

ATTORNEYS

FREDERICK P. SCHENCK
General Civil Practice
Drawing and Probate of Wills
Real Estate Law and Mortgage Investments
28 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 3-4114

BEAD RESTRINGING

THE BEAD HOSPITAL—Bead restringing of all kinds; watch and jewelry repairing; high grade work; reasonable prices. ROBERT K. NELSON, 66 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 143 Tremont St., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5724

WE SUPPLY on short notice well recommended help. BRAXTON'S AGENCY, 565 Columbus Ave., Com. 8185. We specialize in colored help.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

AT MASS. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE affiliated with U. S. Employment Service
All classifications of workers. No fees accepted. Boston Office, 100 Nashua St. Tel. Lafayette 2360.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE — A number of real antiques, Hannah Dustin bandboxes; also "Tel-Electric" piano player and brass rolls. Apply at 99 Washington St., Malden, Mass.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions, Remodeling, Repairing, Relining. Special attention given to individual needs. 185 Tremont St., Boston. LIB. 2724-25

GIFTS

FOR ALL occasions, individual, useful and artistic; reas. priced from $5 to $1, many less. The Diversity Shop, 9½ Norway St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE to take charge of 3-year-old girl and baby. Christian Scientist preferred. Telephone Ardmore 4525, Write Box 123, Wynnewood, Penn.

WHITE woman, general housework, cooking; must be neat and honest; family 3 adults; good home, moderate salary. 942 Quincy St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Phone Adams 2806.

HOMES TO SHARE

HOUSE of 6 rooms and bath to share, small remuneration; Christian Scientist preferred; all improvements; 1 hour from Times Square. ALLAN C. F. LAWRENCE, 37 East Main St., Bergenfield, New Jersey.

HOUSES TO LET

MEDFORD
TO RENT—Six-room colonial brick house, sun parlor, tiled bathroom, lavatory first floor, laundry and 2-car brick garage; excellent; quiet location; adults only. Tel. MYStic 5797-J (Mass.).

SUNNY, modern home, all conveniences, unusually beautiful, restful location; winter sports; 10 minutes The Mother Church; reasonable for winter. H-38 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LAUNDRESSES

LAUNDRY work done at home by reliable colored woman; reasonable. Garrison 2695 (Roxbury, Mass.).

LINGERIE

LINGERIE, hosiery, novelties, gifts, reasonably priced; will call by appointment. IDA K. GREENBAUM, 817 West End Ave., New York City. Riverside 9-4846.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr., Rear 600 N Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468.

MODISTES

MRS. M. LORD—Designer and maker of Gowns, Coats and Suits, also remodeling, alterations. 346 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Circle 9267.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING AND STORAGE
Long-distance moving, full and part-load service to over 600 cities; return-load prices. Phone for estimate.
Continental Delivery Assn.
30 Liberty St., Newark, N. J. Ph. Market 2-4484

PART LOADS wanted to and from New York City vicinity or en route before Oct. 31—Philadelphia, Nov. 15. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

NEW AND USED PIANOS
L. S. Gibson, 353 Newport Av., Wollaston, Mass. Open Evenings Tel. GRanite 8479

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO.
Colonial Building, 100 Boylston St., Boston. Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't. 30 years' experience.

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1423.

MONEY promptly paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor, ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling Street, Slocum 6-8289.

PAYING GUESTS

ASBURY PARK, N. J. The Guest House—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean and lake; capacity about 25; 14th year. 302 Eighth Ave. Tel. 7916.

PERSONAL SERVICE

MRS. L. M. LA RHETTE—Reading aloud, personal shopping, alterations, general mending. 231 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Ken. 1469. 9-12 a. m.

PRINTING

COMBINATION—200 each, letterheads, cards, envelopes, $3.75; all kinds printing reasonable; church work. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York. Telephone.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, "The Ilkley," 6 Cumberland St. Apt. 18—Elevator; large sunny room; view of The Mother Church. Mrs. Crankshaw. Ken. 9320.

BOSTON—Light, airy, very attractive, in private family; meals optional. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth Street. Ken. 4033.

BOSTON, 411 Marlborough Street—Rooms, single or double; private family; elevator. Phone Com. 8094.

BOSTON—Large sunny front room, kitchen, laundry if desired; single or double; overlooking The Mother Church Park. 6 Cumberland St. at Huntington Ave. Phone Cir. 9544.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner on Beacon St.—Furnished, quiet, refined; near bath; private family; parking free. Longwood 1846.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Unusual advantages offered the right person in lady's apartment; exceptionally attractive room for persons of discriminating taste; use of grand piano if desired; breakfast; reasonable. Asp. 5913 evenings.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant, sunny rms.; kindly atmosphere; bd. opt.; single house; refs. exchanged. 34 Abbotsford Rd. Ass. 1822.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful room, detached house, private home; 20 minutes to Manhattan. 109 Marlborough Rd. Buc. 2-8519.

DELIGHTFUL FURNISHED ROOM available for single lady or gentleman; private adult family; centrally located; references exchanged. Telephone Wickersham 2-7838 or write Box A-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 133 North Maple Ave., Apt. 6—Large, attractively furnished room in private family; references exchanged. Or. 4-2738.

N. Y. C., 76th West near Central Park—Charming, comfortable room; refined business lady preferred; $7; private family. Tra. 7-4086.

N. Y. C., 1 West 68th, Apt. 6-W—Single rooms, $6-$7, running water, kitchen privileges; French spoken; opposite church; business women; permanent. Call mornings, evenings.

PITTSBURGH, PA., 5719 Howe St.—Nicely furnished room; rent reasonable; quiet surroundings; hot water heat. Phone May. 0712.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 19 No. Maple Ave.—Pleasant rooms, $4, $5, $6; comforts in abundance; meals optional. Or. 5-0623.

THE ELMS—Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars, trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Bevere St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 2664.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY—LINGERIE—CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Need 20 more, distributing mill products; fast sellers; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; generous commissions; excellent holiday business. Waldorf, 11 West 42nd, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN—College man, aged 36, married, with highest references, desires any kind of full or part time remunerative employment. H-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN to do housecleaning, inside painting, floor waxing; go anywhere. MALARKEY, 46 Hopkins St., Hartford, Conn. 2-8878.

YOUNG man, 23, university graduate, mechanical engineering training, ambitious, desires position with opportunity to advance; references. Write Box J-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK, houseworker, experienced, competent, wishes position. Larchmont 2274. Write Box R-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED woman would act as a companion or would do reading; free to travel. Tel. Newton North 0157 (Mass.).

SECRETARY-COMPANION, young lady, 25, offers expert services in exchange for pleasant home. Christian Scientists preferred, and small salary; willing assume care children or light household duties; free travel anywhere, preferably Miami. Write Box L-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TRAINED children's nurse, English, requires position. GERTRUDE M. WILLIAMS, c/o Kersel, 214 East 46th Street, New York City.

WOMAN, cultured, practical experience managerial capacity, exclusive small summer hotel, specialty catering, desires winter or all-year position anywhere. Write Box H-37, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WOMAN, cultural background, taste, efficient, desires position where she may serve as companion, secretary, chaperone, tutor or managing housekeeper motherless home. Write Box H-38, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG LADY, quick, accurate at figures, some typing, desires work; go anywhere. Box K-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady, experienced in selling, designing and office work, wishes to be of service to employer looking for some one with initiative and tact. Tel. COM. 2382 (Boston).

STUDIOS TO LET

MUSIC studio, Copley Square, 2 days a week; Christian Scientist preferred. Address Box J-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANIST—TEACHER
Mabel M. Anderson, graduate of Juilliard School of Music; reasonable rates.
517 West 113th St., N. Y. C. University 4-0575

YOUNG native French woman offers individual or class instruction in French conversation, literature, grammar. EUGENIE GAUTIER HADDOCK, 231 Park Dr., Boston; tel. 7660 Com.

YOUNG woman, university degree and teaching experience, wishes position as tutor in English, Latin, history Greek, or substitute teacher. H-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRUCKING

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston Street, Boston Han. 3121.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 59 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Bere. 4-8333

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's For Women's Coats

Whether you want a British-type Sports Coat or a Paris-inspired luxuriously furred Dress Coat, you will find it at Blatt's at the price you want to pay.

A glorious collection of the season's best style successes.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
GUNNING SUPPLIES

Kents Dining Room
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave.
Established 1903

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

The Fall is rich in FICTION
Rent a Good BOOK
Post's
New Picture Puzzles just in.
370 MAIN ST. 560 CENTRAL AVE.

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET
Charles Beauty Shop, Inc.
Special on Permanent Waves
263 Central Ave. Or. 3-8583-8584

H. BERGMAN
FURRIER, LADIES' TAILOR
ALL KINDS OF EXPERT REMODELING—REPAIRING—CLEANING—PRESSING—DRESSMAKING
72 Brick Church Plaza, near Harrison Street Orange 3-1287

SCHROETER-GROTHEER
Candies and Favors for Hallowe'en
Home Made Ice Cream and Candy
374 MAIN STREET

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Ye "GOLDEN RULE" Shop
TAILORING and DRY CLEANING
GARMENTS CLEANED PRESSED
RELINED AND REMODELLED
A garment renewing service for men and women. Monitor readers
Next to Hummel's Market at 440 MAIN ST

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET
OUR PRICES ARE POPULAR
Frederic Vita Tonic Waves.....$6.50
Standard Combination Wave.....$5.00
Croquignole Curl for Ends.....$3.50

Martens'
SODAS, SUNDAES, ICE CREAM
CANDIES THAT ARE GOOD
391 Main Street Or. 3-8680

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

We call for and deliver. Or. 5-5330

50¢ EACH WINDOW
CURTAINS
Carefully Cleaned
We guarantee measurements. Full Insurance on All Goods Left in Our Care
Brick Church Cleaners & Dyers
18 Harrison St., East Orange (Near Main St.)
Established 1914

ELIZABETH

TURNER'S Inc.
256 MORRIS AVENUE
WE SAVE SOLES!
Whittemore's
TEL. EL. 2-5505

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
All the baked things you want here—
AND GOOD!
318 Morris Avenue El. 2-1432

HACKENSACK

Complete Selection of
FALL MERCHANDISE
now being shown at
The Vanity Specialty Shop
228 MAIN STREET

HACKENSACK TIRE EXCHANGE
AUTO ACCESSORIES
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
257 Main Street Hack. 2-0796

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion
286 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-6416

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln Street

JESSIE T. MITCHELL
Dress Shop
700 BERGEN AVENUE
Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City, N. J.

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer Street Tel. Bergen 3-2426

CLEANERS CARTLEY & DOONEY DYERS
7 ZABRISKIE STREET Webster 4-4771

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
49 CHURCH STREET

Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dietitians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetising foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

STEWART & VAN DUYNE
Cleaning and Dyeing
of WEARING APPAREL
RUGS and DRAPERIES
Valet Service Phone MONT. 2-2421
29 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.

Freytag and Anderson INC FLORISTS
4 and 6 So. Park Street Montclair N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

RUGS
SALES AND SERVICE
Antiques and Semi-Antiques
Selected Throw Rugs in Stock
B. & T. ORIENTAL RUG WORKS
Noted for Repairing
11 Church Street, Hinck Building
Montclair 3-1310

DAWSON'S
BEAUTY CULTURE
A Monitor Advertiser for Sixteen Years
Madison Bldg. Montclair 2-8900—8901

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

HENKE'S, Inc.
Jewellers
Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN and CONSTRUCTION
Joseph Dewey Patten
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
Cedar Grove, N. J. Verona 8-7191

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00.
42 Fairfield Street (Watchung Plaza)
Phone Montclair 2-7282

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9694

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

MONTCLAIR FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
18-18 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
MOVING-STORAGE-PACKING-SHIPPING
MONTCLAIR 2-0040

BULBS
The Cream of Holland and America.
Write or phone for our SPECIAL OFFER.
WILSON'S SEEDS
(Plaza Seed Store)
284 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Opp. D. L. & W. Station Phone Mtc. 2-2433

Cardell's Service Station
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Ave.
Phone Montclair 2-9284

FINE FURNITURE SLIP COVERS
WILLIAM A. HANSEN
UPHOLSTERER
127 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-0574
RE-UPHOLSTERING DRAPERIES

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
36 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

WHITE HAND LAUNDRY
Quality Work at Reasonable Rates
Family wash, special finish, by the pound.
356 BLOOMFIELD AVE. MTCLR. 2-7353

NEWARK

JOHN P. BRENNAN
(Men's Good Shoes)
I would be pleased to serve The Christian Science Monitor readers in this vicinity with their footwear requirements. Inquiries invited. 83 Halsey Street.
Formerly With L. Bamberger & Co.

Can We Be of Service?
Kuehn
FLOWERS *and* POTTERY
621 CENTRAL AVENUE
HUmboldt 2-6060—ORange 4-7173
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

WEINER & HALL'S SHOES
Men, Women and Children
EXPERT FITTERS
108 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.
Phone MItchell 2-9199

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
Phone NUtley 2-4081
338 PASSAIC AVE., Cor. of Chestnut St.

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Sold Exclusively in Or

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH STREET
Smartest Styles!
Distinctive Apparel!
Accessories!

Trask, Roscoff & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Women's Famous Bacmo Cape Gloves $2.95

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT 16 NORTH THIRD STREET and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND at STATE STREET
Groceries, Meat, Vegetables and Fruit
Delivered to all parts of the city.

Portraits by Photography
BEAUTY—DIGNITY
THE ENSMINGER STUDIO
Second and Walnut Sts. Phone 2-4020

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE—COATS, DRESSES, SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS GOWN SHOP
49 W. LANCASTER AVENUE, ARDMORE

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments, Hosiery. Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls.
CHILDREN'S and INFANTS' WEAR
17 W. Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore

FANSLOW
Distinctive Sportswear
Stetson Hats for Women
11 E. LANCASTER AVENUE, ARDMORE

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PHILADELPHIA

GRACE & MERIT
PARIS STYLED
MILLINERY
Wide Choice 2.00 to 10.00
1120 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.

Thomas E. Coale Coal Company
26th and Susquehanna Avenue Philadelphia
KOPPERS COKE
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
PARK 5424 FREMONT 5040

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

A Delightful Place to Dine in Germantown
GREEN GARDEN 6020 GREENE STREET
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Lunch 12 to 2 P. M.
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8 P. M.
Special Attention to Private Parties
PHONE: Victor 8223
Ample Parking Space free to our patrons—Drive right in.

Phone TENNESSEE 9000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
'Where Work is Art'
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

PHILADELPHIA
Chestnut Hill

MRS. CHARLES J. WISTER & Co.
8 E. Willow Grove Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.
EVENING and DINNER DRESSES
SPORTS CLOTHES
SWEATERS

PITTSBURGH

F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
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Daily Features

Worth Knowing

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Moments Musical

No. 23

Ildebrando Pizzetti

IN 1924 I went to Florence, Italy, to visit a friend of mine, a woman who has a lovely home on the bank of the historic Arno. I intended to stay a week, but stayed three months. Music surrounded us on every side; her salon was the meeting-place for musicians from all over the world.

Corti and Serrato, two of Italy's best violinists, Enrico Mainardi, the cellist, protégé of Hugo Becker of Berlin; Ernesto Consolo, pupil of Liszt and Sgambati and perhaps Italy's best pianist, and Ildebrando Pizzetti, the composer, with his children, Maria Theresa and Bruno, all dined and played there often.

Pizzetti's violin sonata, dedicated to Corti, came out in 1921. It was compared to the sonata of César Franck, but the latter is beautiful, while Pizzetti's is not. It is great music nevertheless, but as Andre Pollah, the violinist, said to me, "It makes enemies for you, it is so difficult to listen to," even though the finale is made up of country dances and is in a gay holiday spirit. I was determined to learn this sonata and Pizzetti taught it to me. He wished me to play it in America with a violinist, and this I did in a New York recital. I have often played it with Nicola Thomas, a pupil of Leopold Auer in St. Petersburg (Leningrad), who was named after the great Nicola Paganini.

Then in 1923 came Pizzetti's great cello sonata. This is a tragic composition, almost impossible to play, but Pizzetti is like Richard Strauss, who, when a trombone or oboe player or any other instrumentalist complains that his part is too difficult, says, "Go home and learn it; I will not change my composition to suit you!"

Pizzetti will not bend to be popular. He is a quiet, dignified, simple man. One day he and I were walking in the Cascine, a park in Florence. A photographer came along and I said, "Oh, Maestro, I want to photograph you." He shrunk from being photographed, for he is extremely modest and averse to publicity. We were snapped, however, and the picture was later printed in several musical magazines.

Toscanini has played Pizzetti's compositions too often and the La Scala Opera at Milan and the Metropolitan Opera in New York have presented his operas too often to speak of them here. Alas, there are too few compositions for piano alone, but there is a simple suite published by Ricordi, and many songs, some with words by the composer's very intimate friend Gabriele d'Annunzio.

You will hear more of Pizzetti as time goes on, just as you are now hearing of his friend and admirer, Ernest Bloch. The King of Italy in 1922 commissioned Pizzetti to write a Requiem for voices alone. I heard this sung in Carnegie Hall, New York, by the Schola Cantorum, and thought it was equal to Bach in construction and beauty; it is a master work.

Pizzetti is a composer's composer and Italy is proud of her son.

SONYA MICHELL.

For the Scrapbook

That is true nobility, true elevation of soul, when man can rise superior to any suffering and every pain by the indwelling powers given to him.—*George Foster.*

To those who do good in the morning every hour of the day brings pleasure; and for them peace and joy spring from every object around.—*Salomon Gessner.*

Our humanity were a poor thing but for the divinity that stirs within us.—*Bacon.*

To appreciate the noble is a gain which can never be torn from us.—*Goethe.*

Age makes us not childish, as some say; it finds us still only as true children.—*Goethe.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Buoyant (R. G. W., who asks if we have looked up Webster's latest dictum on this word)—Yes; the old preference for *boi'-ant* has been abandoned in the new second edition of Webster's New International, and *boo'-yant* (*oo* as in *food*, *a* clipped) is accorded first choice.

Usage (Mrs. F. E., who says that many public speakers will have a surprise when they turn to this word in their new Webster's) — Yes, the preference is now for the *s* sound (not *z*), and for the *a* to be sounded as short *i* (not quick-long *a*), *us'-ij*. We can swallow the *s* sound, but not the short *i*—especially for the measured tempo of platform practice. We may get over the liking for a trace of the *a* sound — except in ordinary conversation — but there are no symptoms yet.

Note that the *s* sound is retained in "usable," "usager," and "usance."

Referring to the change noted for "usage," the publishers of Webster's say:

> Though the preponderance of lexical authority is for *us'-ij*, investigation shows that *us'-ij* strongly prevails in America.

Who or whom (Mrs. K. K. R.)—The correspondent refers to us the following construction from a recent newspaper item:

> It (America First, Inc.) aims to concentrate its fire on Roosevelt, whom its sponsors believe is bolstering radicalism. . . .

"Its sponsors believe" is inserted parenthetically, and does not call for a pronoun object of the verb "believe." What is needed is a pronoun subject for "is bolstering." "Who," therefore, would be correct.

Then the Shoe

It is a Happy Day When the Young Lady of the House Learns to Dress Herself, as Mrs. Hazel J. Merrihew, of Seattle, Easily Proves for the Monitor Camera Club.

Quotation for Today

LET us start up and live: here come moments that cannot be had again; some few may yet be filled with imperishable good.—MARTINEAU.

First the Stocking

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Obadiah, the Royal Chamberlain

OBADIAH was a common name among the Jews, it being applied to some 12 different persons in the Old Testament. The best known of these are Obadiah the prophet, and the personage here considered, who is described as "the governor of Ahab's house" (I Kings 18:3), that is, Ahab's chamberlain or chief steward.

This Obadiah had clearly considerable influence at court, for though he "feared the Lord greatly," he maintained his responsible position when other followers of Yahwah were persecuted and slain (v. 4), and proceeded with impunity to save the lives of no fewer than 100 "men of the Lord's prophets" (v. 13).

A further indication of his important position is found in the fact that in seeking fodder in time of famine, Obadiah and the king covered the land between them (v. 6). On this occasion the chamberlain encountered Elijah, and was persuaded, much against his will, to introduce him to Ahab; but Obadiah apparently escaped the royal wrath he feared (vs. 7-16).

Daily Anecdote

Familiar Remark

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A CERTAIN clergyman was once riding in a street car in New York; and, in passing a very beautiful church, a fellow-passenger turned to him and said, "If these Christians would stop building fine churches and give the money to the poor, it would be much more to their credit."

"I've heard a similar remark before," was the quiet rejoinder.

"Indeed! And by whom, may I ask?"

"Judas Iscariot," was the answer.

Brevities

Pathfinder: When a girl dreams, she dreams she is being married in a church which is crowded with former suitors who are crying so loud that the strains of the wedding march can't be heard.

Los Angeles Times: You can now get low-priced waffle irons that will make beautiful crisp waffles except when you have company.

San Francisco Chronicle: A great statesman is anybody who happens to be on the job when you are prospering.

Mr. Scroggins

Florrie's Favorite Hand

Reported for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, by George L. Moore

"HERE'S the place," said Florrie, the well-known and highly important pigeon.

Her two closest friends, Roger P. Scroggins, squirrel extraordinary, and Fib, chieftain of Boston Common sparrows, looked about with great interest. There was a large platform. Next to it were tracks on which elevated trains ran. Beyond the tracks were boards covered with colored posters. Florrie had consented to bring Fib and Scroggins only after considerable urging.

Somehow Fib found out that she made visits to this platform frequently. Fib told Scroggins. Scroggins said he'd never been there, but would like to go. Florrie winked and said nothing. Finally, after a good deal of conversation, which will not be repeated, she consented to bring them; and they came with, it hardly need be stated, alacrity. Fib flew to the platform, which was up in the air on large pillars. Scroggins clambered up the pillars.

"A good place to come," said Scroggins. He took off his high hat, shined it by rubbing out some rumply spots with his coat-sleeve, and put the hat on again. He beamed. "A very good place to come, Florrie, and a different place, too."

Fib hopped hither and thither and returned to the point of origin. He was greatly excited. This is usually true of Fib.

A man drew something from his pocket, went to a boxlike affair fastened to the wall, dropped into a slot what he had taken from his pocket, and out into his hand poured a handful of salted peanuts.

A great rush of wings sounded up and down the platform; and from every direction, pigeons came. Florrie watched them closely. They gathered about the man. He dropped nuts. The pigeons picked them up. Scroggins watched the proceedings with great interest. "Why don't you join the pigeons?" he finally said to Fib, who was hopping about on the edge of the clustering pigeons and appearing quite worried. Fib looked at Florrie questioningly. Florrie nodded.

Fib was into the group like a flash, and out again almost as quickly, with a bit of nut in his bill.

The man stopped throwing out peanuts and held his hand quietly outstretched. The pigeons turned to Florrie. So did Scroggins because there was no mistaking the feeling among the pigeons that Florrie was being called for. That remarkable person winked furiously, rose from the ground, and flew right to the man's hand. There she alighted and ate from the hand in a leisurely but

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A Good Place to Come," Said Scroggins

apparently quite satisfying manner. After her meal, she winked and nodded her thanks, and returned to Mr. Scroggins' side.

"Remarkable," said Scroggins.

"Wonderful," said Fib.

Florrie winked and winked. "Yes, that's my favorite hand," said Florrie.

What They Say

The Outcome

"Out of the depression loomed a great truth, and that is that no one class can profit at the expense of another."—*Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.*

Removing Profit

"The profit motive is one which, in my judgment, society is not yet ready to eliminate."—*Bernard M. Baruch.*

World a Debtor

"If one were to judge by some of the things that are being said and done nowadays, he might conclude there was a general belief that the world owes every man a living."—*John W. Davis.*

Leisure or Unemployment

"If you have money to spend, it is leisure: if you have no money, it is unemployment." — *Archbishop of York.*

A Mother's Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A MOTHER, facing the necessity of supporting twin youngsters, elected to provide for them by doing housework. She was trained in the business world, but felt that to return there for a livelihood would mean turning over her children to someone else for training. This she refused to do, preferring to make a more humble living by dint of harder work, at the same time insuring herself of a chance to keep her children with her.

She found housework, but often the going was extremly difficult, even though the family did not object to having the boys in their household. Later, she went to make a home of her employed sister's house, when the sister's need was a definite one.

At first, the fact that she was doing the best possible thing for her children, accomplishing what she most desired, buoyed her up. It was evident that she was giving her boys superior training. But in time this philosophic view point deserted her, for a series of discouragements, involving problems with the youngsters, had arisen. The sister was more than generous; but in times of mental and physical strain, so much enforced acceptance of aid troubled the mother. She was uneasy about her ability ever to repay the favors bestowed upon her. She began to be irked by the fact that she was earning so little when she might be commanding a fair salary.

Disconsolately and a little cynically, she said to a friend, "Do you think it just as worth while to be a mistletoe as a scrub oak?"

"But, Margaret," answered her friend, seeing the analogy, "it seems to me you are contributing a great deal to the world. If you are training your two children to be worthwhile persons, you are more than entitled to the amenities given you. You are not accepting without giving value received to civilization. Looking at it in the broadest way, you could scarcely contribute more to the world than your skillful, efficient training of two eager, responsive children. The things you accept are in a large sense only compensations for your service."

The mother was cheered and encouraged on her way. The same cheer is held out to mothers everywhere, who, when perhaps confronted with problems, feel that they might be doing more profitable work elsewhere.

In Lighter Vein

Difference of Opinion

A man who had run out of gas on the outskirts of a country town saw a boy coming along the road carrying a big tin can.

"I hope that's gasoline in that can."

"I hope it ain't," returned the boy. "It would taste pretty punk on ma's pancakes."—*Journal of Education.*

Just Sells Them

A kind old gentleman, seeing a small boy who was carrying a lot of newspapers under his arm, said: "Don't all those papers make you tired, my boy?"

"Naw, I don't read 'em," replied the lad.—*Windsor Magazine.*

Possibly

"Is Sandy thrifty?"

"Thrifty? Well, judge for yourself: he saved toothpicks for fuel when we were camping in a forest."

No Time to Lose

A college student wrote to his father: "Dear Father: I am in the city and am broke, and have no friends. What shall I do?"

His father replied: "Dear Son: Make friends at once!"

Not Soupy Enough

Wife: "Don't you think I have put too much salt in the soup, dear?"

Model Husband: "Not at all, darling. There is perhaps not quite enough soup for the salt, that's all."—*Tit-Bits.*

Right

Wife: "I'm reading a mystery book."

Husband: "Why, that book looks to me like our household budget."

Wife: "It is."—*Tit-Bits.*

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Pointing Foundations

A YOUNG man, eager to earn some money, loaded up an old car with the tools and materials necessary to point up holes in house foundations. He found many a home owner anxious to have these cracks fixed, and because the lad had lime and cement ready for the repair work, he was generally hired on the spot. He also saw to it that damaged coal holes were either repaired or fitted with a new shute or cover. M. C. R.

Dressing Auto Tops

A MAN who was out of work has created a job for himself which makes him self-supporting. He purchased automobile top dressing and a brush. With these and his stepladder he stationed himself on a market street where many cars are parked daily.

As a driver would alight from his car he would be offered a new dressing for the top of his car while it was parked—for the sum of forty cents. This has proved a successful venture. Mrs. Katherine W. K.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 14

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Grades
7—Eternity
8—Craft
9—Negation
10—Gulf in Baltic Sea
11—Mire
12—Preposition
14—A nook
15—Decay
16—A Swedish coin
17—Produced

Down

1—100 years
2—Game at cards
3—Indefinite article
4—Uttered
5—Unit of work
6—Discolored
10—To dash with force
11—Speck
13—Hawaiian food
14—Wrath
16—Hypothetical force

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Visit of Jack Frost*

By THE HAGERS

THIS MORNING I AWOKE TO SEE JACK FROST HAD COME QUITE SUDDENLY;
AND SOMETIME, WHILE I SLEPT LAST NIGHT, HAD PAINTED ALL THE ROOF-TOPS WHITE.
OUT FROM THE CEDAR CHEST I'LL BRING MY HEAVY BLANKETS, THERE SINCE SPRING;
SO IF TONIGHT HE MAKES A CALL, HIS PRESENCE I'LL NOT FEEL AT ALL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Will to Produce

LATELY there has been an increasing demand by public men and organizations for an "economics of abundance" instead of an "economics of scarcity." These have ranged from Dr. Glenn Frank, an Administration critic, to Harry Hopkins, its relief administrator, and from industrialists to the American Federation of Labor. And now the same aim appears in the new policy announced for NRA.

This is a gratifying sign, but if it is to take on its full measure of encouragement the implications must be recognized all along the line and not be confined to criticism of crop control among the farmers. The A. F. of L. has rightly recognized—as orthodox economists have long preached—that the only way to have more wealth is to produce more wealth, that "our real income is the total volume of goods and services we produce," and that this volume must be increased in order to improve the standard of living.

Rather ironically, at about the same time this statement was made, the federation's convention in San Francisco declared for the thirty-hour week, showing that while the spirit might be willing the flesh was weak to the attractions of trying to live on less rather than more work.

Now follows the quarterly report of the Federal Reserve Board to the effect that industrial production declined steadily during the four months from June to September, inclusive. While this is partly seasonal, it shows also that industrial management is not slow to exert the production control and "scarcity economics" which is decried in agriculture. In behalf of industry it is argued that this method is different in that industrial production is cut down by the elimination of inefficient businesses, whereas farm-price aids tend to keep all in restricted operation. But this decline came during a period when there were few unsound firms left to be shaken out, as shown by the low number of commercial failures, and it would be a reasonable conjecture that more restriction of industrial production takes place by strong firms pulling in their horns than by weak ones being lopped off.

Fortunately there is now hope that expansion may soon take the place of contraction. Dun & Bradstreet's weekly review shows the most vigorous forward step of the fall season in retail sales, particularly in the Middle West.

In fact, the materials and plans are here for a great expansion of business activity and employment. President Roosevelt's suggested labor truce should help. Some improvement already is visible since the cessation of the textile, longshoremen's and other strikes. Steadier pay rolls will mean steadier buying.

And there is hope in housing. Here is a vast and incompletely served market. If private and public spending in this field can absorb the unemployed in the construction and construction materials industries, it will wipe out nearly half the present unemployment. Gains in such an industry usually mean increased purchases in many others and a demand for new products and new industries.

A favorable market—at home and abroad—is the farmer's chief question. For him, as for some manufacturers, one hope of expansion lies in recultivation of some foreign outlets by the reciprocal tariff agreements on which the State Department is working.

Thus there are plainly charted ways of expanding production if we have the will to do so. In some branches it may not be sufficiently recognized that price control is indirectly a production control that keeps goods out of buyers' hands. Elsewhere it is capital that needs to cultivate the will to produce by fulfilling its normal function of risk-taking as well as of investment.

When capital, labor, industrial management and distributive enterprises exemplify a thoroughgoing will to produce, they will find the farmer not far behind.

A Federal Police

SUCCESS of United States Department of Justice agents in running to earth Charles Floyd, John Dillinger and other desperadoes and in helping to solve numerous kidnapings brings to the fore a question that will not down—namely, the desirability of some kind of federal police.

It is not mere coincidence that the gaining of the upper hand in the war on crime in the United States has followed close upon the swinging into action of federal forces. Old-time outlaws when the West was young knew that it was "bad business to fool with the Federal Guv'ment." They might rob banks but they learned to respect Uncle Sam's post offices and eventually the mail. Later Alphonse Capone and many of his kind went to prison, not for the many state laws they were reputed to have broken but for neglecting federal income tax returns.

In several ways a federal operative has a better opportunity than a local officer to emulate the tradition of the Northwestern Mounted Police in "getting his man." He has a wider range of effective movement. He does not have to wait upon the coöperation of some distant police department when his quarry scuttles across a state line. He can follow where the chase leads and use his knowledge of the fugitive's habits. He does not have to wait on long and uncertain extradition hearings to bring him back for trial. He is out of the reach of corrupt local political influence and of petty jealousies between officials of different localities.

Local coöperation, of course, is important, sometimes even vital. And in a majority of instances the federal service may be of more value simply as a bureau of identification helping alert state and municipal police to do their jobs. Undeniably the main body of law enforcement work is and must continue to be local. How to supplement this with a federal service to catch the occasional sensational and swift-jumping offender without undermining the morale of local law enforcement is a serious problem.

But it is one that must be studied and worked out to a practical solution. For some kind of a federal police system is coming as surely as state police systems have come and have justified themselves as additions to the town marshal and the city detective. The very best possible study of the subject is warranted in order to avoid mere duplication and overlapping and to establish real coördination of effort.

Behind the Movie Screen

BEHIND our dissatisfactions with motion pictures-as-they-are, there always lies a reason. Even in the better films there often are incidents that we instinctively reject. Often we are not conscious of this rejection, but we leave the theater with a touch of dissatisfaction marring our enjoyment of the entertainment.

It was for the purpose of trying to discover why we are unable to accept many of the current films as a whole that The Christian Science Monitor has sponsored a study of the *motives* that lie behind the things made visible and audible by the screen. The object has been to "resolve things into thoughts," since what is seen and heard by eye and ear is but a symbol of realities that are unseen. Because the symbol may often bear false witness, it is necessary to explore motives and impulses in order to arrive at some approximation of verity.

These explorations sometimes lead to surprising discoveries—discoveries that enable the reader to understand that there have been—and are—very sound reasons for his instinctive dissatisfactions with many films. In reaching such an understanding, our enjoyment of the worthy things being done in motion pictures can be only increased. For it is a more intelligent and critical approach to the films that is required if the public is to do its share toward bringing in better pictures.

Settling the Saar Problem

IN THE peace of 1919 statesmen made many mistakes. But the greatest were of omission, not commission. Notably the treaty makers put off for fifteen years deciding the fate of the Saar, the rich mining territory of Germany on the borders of France, plunging Europe into uncertainty and rendering Franco-German relations more difficult.

The fifteen years are almost at an end, and the Saar is called upon to vote whether it wishes to revert to Germany, to become French or to remain under the special régime of League administration.

There would have been no doubt whatever a few years ago as to the result of this plebiscite. The Saar is unquestionably German and would have demanded reintegration in the Fatherland. But circumstances have conspired to import a small element of doubt into the sentiments of the Saarländers. It is merely a passing phase. In another year or two they will undoubtedly remember that they are Germans.

It so happens that anti-Hitlerian propaganda has found a favorable field in the Saar. Economic conditions are also calculated to make the Saarländers wonder whether they should give up the privileges they now enjoy—of French currency, capital and trade. Probably only comparatively few inhabitants will be governed by such considerations, but an effort is being made to increase their numbers.

Moreover, M. Barthou, the late French Minister, while protesting that France is not intervening, pointed out that France would be willing to let some of the mines go into the possession of the Saar if the people voted for the *status quo*, whereas if they voted for Germany the mines would be retained by France until Germany could pay for them in gold. The inducement is also held out of a possible second plebiscite if the *status quo* is now temporarily accepted. In addition France urges the League, on questionable legal grounds, to prepare a constitution in which the Saarländers will have some measure of popular control if the League is allowed to remain in nominal charge. Further, there is a veiled threat that in the interests of order French troops may be sent into the Saar.

It will be a thousand pities if the judgment of the Saarländers is deflected by these offers and suggestions. In the interest of peace, France as well as Germany should desire the return of the Saar to Germany. For any other result would mean the creation of a new Alsace in Europe, would mean perpetual agitation and eventual strife. Anything done to secure an electoral "triumph" for France in the Saar is short-sighted policy.

As I Was Saying

ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON

PIGS "is pigs." Yet some people like them. A friend of mine, who has just become heir to a farm thirty miles out of London, said the other day: "I love pigs. I'd like to keep a few, and I'd as soon have them as chickens." Perhaps. It is even possible to become sentimental over pigs. But the man who does so is apt to find himself in the position of the Irishman John Synge writes about in his Wicklow sketches, who was taken to task for the interest he showed in the sty. "Ah, Mavourneen," said his friend, "you've no pride. Didn't I hear you yesterday, and you talking to my pig in the field as if it was your brother."

* * *

Personally I like the penguin. Julian Huxley, the new secretary at the Zoo in London, which by the way is a private concern, may favor the axolotl or any other kind of tadpole, but the penguin for me. Is there any other animal, fish or bird that can be as eloquent in silence? He is a Charlie Chaplin plus. I watched him at the pool one evening. He was out to amuse. He ranged himself alongside three other penguins in dark suits, and like quartettes which entertain solemn men at lodges, waited to all appearance for a tuning fork to get the key. None was forthcoming. So he looked at his neighbor. His neighbor exchanged glances. Never a word. But the sentiment was obvious. The hour was late. And in a glance that clearly said: "I think I'll toddle up to bed," he departed in the manner of Pepys to the chamber of slumber upstairs. Mr. Huxley may have his axolotl. The penguin for me.

* * *

Up north there is a revived interest in the poet McGonagall. He blossoms forth in biographic costume in a book just issued. His magnum opus, he says, is a manuscript which took him six months to compose, and nearly half that time to write out. It was a tragedy in seven acts. He tried to keep it in five. "But," he says, "I became so intensely absorbed in my subject that the end of Act 5 was reached with barely half of my characters killed." What was he to do? He decided to keep his skirts clean. He left to the party to whom he sold the manuscript the distasteful job of compressing the play.

* * *

But as a playwright McGonagall was less well known than as a poet. He visited New York once, and made some jottings, of which the following is a sample:

Oh mighty city of New York you are
wonderful to behold,
Your buildings are magnificent, the
truth be it told,
They were the only thing that seemed to
arrest my eye,
Because many of them are 13 stories
high.

* * *

A new type of itinerant musician has sprung up in Scotland. He is the genteel lad out of a job who travels into country districts on a motorcycle, accompanied by a colleague in a sidecar, the one with a saxophone, the other that instrument with the wide range and ever-pleasing harmonies, the piano-accordion. They know how to reach the hearts and pockets of the villager, and it is a rare night they leave without a fair share of the hard-earned pennies that are usually clasped in leather purses or stowed safely away in a jug on a shelf.

WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Hops That Are Hops!

Hollywood in Nineteen-Fifty

A Fantasy: Part Two

MY RETURN to the United States and its vastly changed civilization after twenty years of isolation in Tibet brought me many startling new experiences. One of the most striking was the flight from San Francisco to Hollywood with an old friend of mine, now a motion picture director, in his amazing air yacht. The wonders of the yacht itself and its manipulation were sufficient to occupy the first part of the journey. But, eventually, I reverted to a subject which held great interest for me.

"And what of the movies and their progress since 1930?" I prompted my friend, the producer. He had been watching, with me, the passage of a great air liner on its way to Hollywood from the French Riviera. But he was quick to pick up the question.

"The films of 1950 are pictures with simple action," he said. "They are human, sincere and convincing. Stories are well balanced, with physical, emotional and mental expression, and they are in color. Talking pictures have put a premium on intelligence. Today they come mighty near perfection. By that I mean a performance functions automatically in a mechanical theater. One merely presses a button and the play is on.

* * *

"Big theaters were a handicap to the advancement of pictures. There are none today. The modern theater seats from 500 to 1000 patrons, never more. And this new theater is totally different from the one you knew. It is funnel-shaped, and resembles the inside of an ordinary camera—with the bellows extended. You face the camera shutter, as though inside the camera.

"The walls of the theater are parallel, but you do not see them, for, set out from each side wall is a black screen. These screens are joined overhead by another black screen which slopes down to meet the top of the stage. On what formerly was a stage, is a white screen, before which is a contrivance that works in the fashion of a camera shutter, thus doing entirely away with curtains, and making of the theater one big, four-sided screen.

"When thrown on all four walls at once, the photoplay literally immerses you in the story. In, say, a war picture, there is fighting on both sides of you, while over your head battlecraft roar. Meanwhile, with action all around you, the plot of the picture is being developed upon the stage screen in front of you. Not a flat, two-dimensional picture, understand, having only height and breadth, but a true, three-dimensional presentation, so nearly like the living persons and actual objects that the players appear to be moving in space.

"It is marvelously realistic. And, by the use of sliding panels, the entire architecture of the theater is changed at will."

* * *

"Go on, go on!" I urged.

"One mechanical change did not satisfy," continued my friend. "There were others and others, until now electrical and telephone industries, with their incomparable background of research, have dominated the theater. The cream of the world's talent has been 'canned.'

"Over there," my friend pointed to the cabin wall of the air yacht, "are compartments filled with nothing but reels of sound photography—to be played and viewed upon an instrument resembling the old-style phonograph. But it isn't so popular with the younger set, because television is now in every home, and is leased by the month, as was the telephone. It will broadcast news events, sports, or your favorite celebrity when he is personally 'on the air'; or else reproduce his latest composition or picture—whichever happens to be your pleasure. Here, I'll show you!"

The equipment to which my friend turned outwardly resembled a grand piano in miniature. And the top, when raised, revealed a hooded screen. But in place of the customary piano keys were a collection of dials.

The flashes and fragments of scenes and sounds that filtered from the screen, as the dials were turned, were like a sort of quick glance across the world.

"The screen now has an alliance with the literary world," my friend said, and surprised me by adding, "the movie audience of today demands Shakespeare. Such plays are all the rage. They are made for the A. C. Theater Syndicate—The Art Chain. For the movies have annexed a new audience, one with a reasonably high intelligence, and pictures are at last being made for them and shown in Art Chain theaters clear around the world. This specialized audience packs these theaters nightly. And why not?"

* * *

The ground-glass screen of the air yacht's telescopic projector just then became illuminated at its base, giving the illusion of thousands of fireflies hovering over a shadowy field. My friend arose quickly from his chair and went over to the control board of the yacht and started the helicopeter blades revolving. A shutter in the floor was pushed aside. I looked down. The air was alive with flying craft of all descriptions, through which we slowly sank. But a speed of less than ten miles an hour was maintained, for we were in dense aerial traffic.

"Somewhat different from the old days, when last you were here." My friend pointed to the ship's clock. "San Francisco to Hollywood in forty minutes. Not bad time, is it?"

Up in one corner of the ground-glass screen, a faint star glimmered. It seemed to be laughing at me. That word, "time"! How easily people used it, without considering its meaning. Time. When did time begin? Where would time end? As the yacht settled easily into her berth, that star twinkled into laughter again.

FRED GILMAN JOPP

[This is the second of two articles.]

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

To Save the Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thousands of American children have no chance at even an elementary education.

In hundreds of isolated communities in the southern mountains children of America's frontiersmen are living in privation and want. Very many are even denied their one opportunity—attendance at the one-room mountain school, because they have not clothes to wear. I do not mean such clothes as you are used to seeing on school children; I mean overalls and two shirts for a boy and two simple dresses for a girl. Of thirty-five children in one mountain school only two had shoes.

The Save the Children Fund of America is doing a thoroughgoing work of child welfare in a number of mountain areas. Just now the workers do not have clothes with which to keep children in school. Three dollars will furnish a complete kit of clothes for a boy or girl—underclothes, simple dresses and sweater, or overalls, shirts and jumper, coat and shoes. Or used clothing will be gladly received. Almost anything sturdy can be used. It will be remodeled, if necessary, by sewing groups directed by the workers.

School books are almost as badly needed. So are hot school lunches, recreation material, toys and games, traveling libraries. Supplying any of these things for one little mountain community would make a fine project for a group. Those interested should write for definite information to Save the Children Fund, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Pleasant Hill, Tenn. EDWIN E. WHITE.

The Communist and Crime

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the issue of October 9, the Monitor's review of the steps taken in Europe to prevent crime shows that a number of countries are somewhat ahead of the United States in this work—at least their efforts seem organized and well coördinated and the ensuing good effects are apparent and recognized.

Russia seems to have achieved the most outstanding results in this direction. In view of the fact that in the United States the Government has hardly attempted anything in the way of crime prevention by the molding of character in children, but has instead repealed its prohibition amendment, and does not lift a finger to restrain the evil influences of the movies, the radio and a large portion of the press, to say nothing of advertising and other agencies capable of exercising a pernicious influence on the character of children and adults—in view of these facts, it seems rather unkind and perhaps inaccurate to state in the March of the Nations of the same issue of the Monitor regarding Havana's disturbance that "The Communist's sole goal is confusion, but they never lead out of it."

Kansas City, Kan. M. E. SMOYER.

P. S.—I am neither a Socialist nor a Communist.

Teaching Hatred?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While I have often read articles in your paper relating to the causes and cure of war, I have never noticed any mention made of the "poison of hatred" instilled in the minds of our children in the public schools. Some years ago, the Bishop of London, in an address in New York, stated that this was the only country where the children were taught to "hate other countries" in the public schools. This statement was never challenged. The "ancient grudge" against the mother country still is carried on, and, thanks to the professors who write the textbooks and our educators, always will be.

I had young men in my battery from Baltimore, Md., who told me during the war that they would rather be fighting against England than Germany. Why did they say that? England had not wronged them. Their training and education had made them natural enemies of England, although many were deseended from English stock. E. DAVEY.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Editor's Note.—Perhaps someone should have challenged the Bishop, at least to the extent of declaring that hate is not deliberately taught in the United States schools. No doubt much teaching of history—and the writing of it—has resulted in animosities which should never have been allowed to develop, and which probably never would have developed, if "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" about international questions and other peoples were taught.]

The Wide Horizon

A New Deal Bookshelf

By Tully Nettleton

A BOOK publisher leaving for Europe from New York the other day said the fact that books about the economic situation and the New Deal no longer are on the "best seller" lists in the United States augurs well for the business situation and public confidence. Whether it augurs so well for the public intelligence and responsibility when the lessons of the depression have been less than half learned and the way out not more than half charted may be another question.

At any rate there are books enough on the subject for those who wish them. A favorable sign is that outright, hard-fisted critics of the Roosevelt program are gaining their voices at length; this promises the searching tests of results and premises to which an avowed policy of experimentation should be subjected.

One of the most thoughtful of all the criticisms is David Lawrence's BEYOND THE NEW DEAL (New York: McGraw-Hill. $2.50). In this Mr. Lawrence presents the views of a conservative, but with sufficient objectivity to commend some of Mr. Roosevelt's qualities and to eschew any mere longing to "go back."

He advocates no economic law of the jungle, but coins the phrase "responsible individualism" to describe the system which is to him the goal of liberalism. He pleads vigorously the case of orthodox economics in appealing for a stabilized currency, encouragement of private business, especially the durable goods industries, and a balanced budget, singing a veritable pæan under the heading "Always Back to Gold," and deploring the tendencies which he believes are sweeping America toward uncontrolled inflation.

* * *

This last warning is couched in even more trenchant and readable style by Ralph Robey in his ROOSEVELT VERSUS RECOVERY (New York: Harper. $2) and is built up to a climax through the whole thesis of the book. To him as a financial editor, the road toward inevitable inflation was taken when the Administration allowed nearly all of the banks to reopen instead of weeding out all but the strongest few and extending this survival of the fittest throughout industry and agriculture. He dismisses rather lightly the human consequences of this course, but he paints in sufficiently alarming colors the future of the course the United States is now taking.

Whatever one may think of the background of the argument of Mr. Robey and Mr. Lawrence, there is no denying the processes of arithmetic, and these writers do a distinct service in pointing out not only the financial consequences of continually unlimited spending but also the terrific political pressures that must be combated if, in a democracy, such spending is to be stopped and the Treasury redressed.

On the pro-New Deal side of the fence there is more restraint and judicial calm in the current book releases than some might expect to find. There is, for example, THE NEW DEAL IN ACTION, by Prof. Schuyler C. Wallace of Columbia University (New York: Harpers. $2.50), contributing editor of the pro-Administration magazine, Today. Professor Wallace's book is a very matter-of-fact, though naturally sympathetic, summarization of the many lines of activity through which the Roosevelt Administration has attacked the crisis. There is no dramatization, no impassioned appeal, just a fairly objective record and a conclusion that America at least is better off at the moment, but that whether the future will count the program a success, "only time can tell."

* * *

A brief in favor of such experimentation or at least in favor of broad, informed discussion as to whether there shall be experiment is presented in MUST THE NATION PLAN? by Benson Y. Landis (New York: Association Press. $2) with a delicious foreword by Charles A. Beard.

On the critical side Warren M. Persons has gathered a chronicle of the GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTATION IN BUSINESS (New York: John Wiley & Sons. $2.50) which raises a strongly forbidding finger. But Dr. Persons seems to define an experiment as something that fails, whereas if it succeeds it is not an experiment, and this gives the record rather an *ex parte* aspect. Nevertheless it is useful for its analysis of the incompatibility of a political spoils system with effective governmental management.

Altogether one is inclined to wonder which are the theorists and which the practical men in this forensic battle over the economic and social policies of the nation. There is sometimes more of the doctrinaire, more cocksureness, more of the "certitude" which Mr. Justice Holmes remarked "is no test of certainty" in the expostulations of business men and their sound-money spokesmen than in the writings of some of the more contemplative and frankly experimental New Dealers.

Once, according to Jonathan Dayton, when the American Constitutional Convention seemed on the verge of break-up, the venerable Benjamin Franklin proposed a three-day recess in which members should talk with no one of their own persuasion but only with members on the opposite side of their crucial questions. There might be value in a similar recommendation that friends and foes of the New Deal for a while confine their political reading to the literary output of the opposition.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Illustration by Franklin Booth

From Empire-Making to Empire-Breaking

By Dr. J. Moritz Bonn

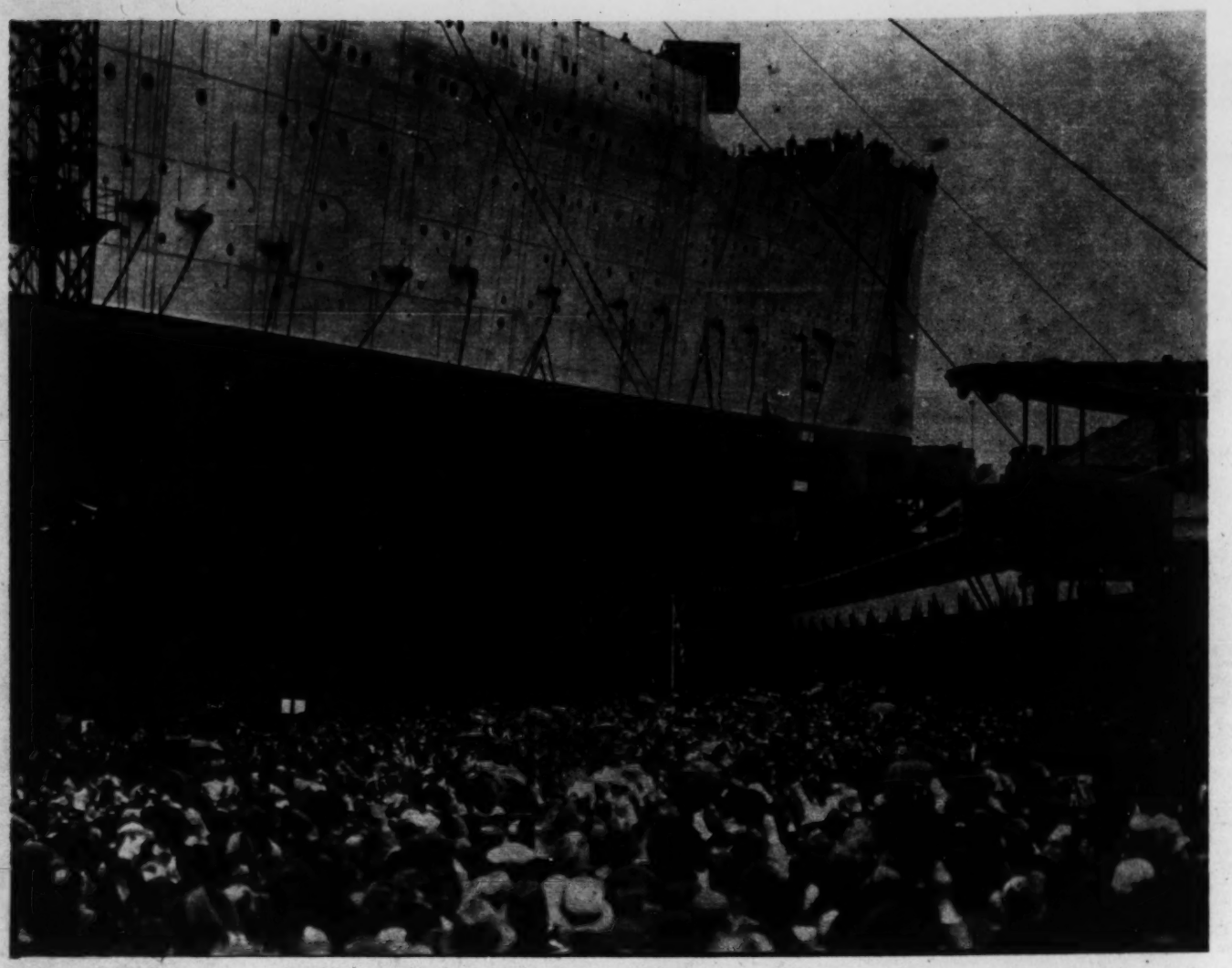
Professor at the London School of Economics

THE PRESENT CRISIS differs from its predecessors in one essential feature. When business expansion had been overdone in former days, and when the inevitable smash had wiped out misplaced capital investments, a new era of expansion set in by opening up a "New West," a home for settlers and producers, a new outlet for goods. There is no longer such a new West. The colonial age is drawing to an end. There are neither vacant continents left nor are there backward states, whose population can be easily subjugated by European or American masters. The days of empire-making—at least for white races—are gone. There is a kind of a West still open for the Chinese in Manchukuo; and Japan is playing a belated hand at the game of empire-making. The rest of the world has entered upon an age of empire-breaking, though many new countries are but thinly populated and poorly developed.

Most empires of the past have grown in rather a haphazard way, by conquest, colonization, and federation. None of them had become economically thoroughly self-sufficient. The greatest and richest of them remained in intimate exchange-relations with the rest of the world. For above those glittering "national empires" with their big "interprovincial" trade there had been arising a kind of "invisible international economic empire" based on the ever-growing international trade of all nations and all empires.

Since the World War the forces of empire-making have given way to those of empire-breaking. Russia, Austria and Turkey have been dismembered. The place of these three old well-consolidated empires which filled the northeastern plains of Europe, the valley of the Danube and Asia Minor, has been taken by a number of new fragmentary states, none of them very big. In an age where transportation facilities are annihilating distances, and are contracting space, areas have been compressed which ought to have been enlarged; and while the efficiency of large-scale production is growing all the time, the markets which it has to supply are shrinking.

Modern nationalism is denying nearly everywhere



"EXPORTERS CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT IMPORTERS . . ." Underwood & Underwood News Photos

Britain's Newest Bid for Ocean Trade, the Mighty Queen Mary, Launched in the Presence of the King and Queen, Standing in the Raised Box at the Right.

the precedence of economic realities over national-emotional dreams. The leaders of modern Ireland are pleased with the loss of the British market resulting from the retaliatory policy of the British Government. It enables them to shift Irish production from supplying quality goods to foreign consumers to the satisfaction of elementary Irish wants. They prefer a poor primitive Ireland, with few exports and no imports, living a life of utmost simplicity, to a country rich in material enjoyment, whose wealth is derived from its political partnerships within the British Empire. And Catalonia seems to be quite willing to lose the markets of Spain for her industries, if she can but get political self-expression.

Great Britain's political wisdom has enabled her to keep the political loyalty of her dominions intact by making them her political partners. She has not yet discovered a method for preventing the economic splitting up of her empire. The Dominions have used self-government for the developing of industries by tariffs and subsidies, sometimes with British money and very often at the cost of British manufacturers who lost their markets. There have been recent signs of a change of policy in some of the Dominions, who recognized the dangers of artificially and too rapidly developed secondary industries, for which nature has not favored them. Just when they seemed ready to participate in some sort of moderate intra-imperial division of labor, the British Government is forcing them back by entering upon a radical and rather costly agricultural policy which, if successful, must damage England's foreign purveyors and ultimately the farmers of the Dominions. It almost looks as if Great Britain herself wanted to take a hand in empire-breaking. She, who refused consistently in modern times to apply seriously a policy of self-sufficiency to the whole empire, is now making experiments in autarchy on her own restricted, almost provincial, stage.

The breaking up of empires into their component national fragments was caused by the onrush of an emotional nationalism. It might have been all to the good, if it had resulted in the breaking up of political domination. A world inhabited by many free and smallish nations, who enjoy a maximum of free trade with one another, might be a better, safer and saner world, than the one which sought security and prosperity in powerful, heavily armed and aggressive empires, which seemed to endanger each other, and cowed and overshadowed the smaller states, who had neither the strength nor the will to expand by force. Unfortunately the disintegration of Europe has not led to an increase of free interchange of goods and services, neither among the new fragmentary states themselves, nor between them and the rest of the world. They have found it easy enough to conclude defensive alliances; but they have not been content with political nationalism and have indulged freely in economic nationalism and started superfluous industries, by all sorts of artificial means. They have not been worse in this respect than other states, and they may have done many things in sheer self-defense. But it has been proved pretty convincingly that political freedom does not automatically convey economic wisdom.

The breaking up of empires is not limited to national empires. The onslaught of nationalistic forces on the "invisible empire" of international trade is perhaps even more vehement. The resumption of protectionist tariff policies all over the world was bad enough; on the top of it came a new technique for killing trade by means of quotas, licenses, import boards. And finally the repudiation of the gold standard as an universal currency has created international anarchy, where before there was some sort of economic international coördination.

When the great creditor countries of the world, England and the United States, deserted the gold standard and proclaimed the wisdom of deliberate currency depreciation from the house tops, the economic unity of the world was shattered. Half of its countries are now trying to increase their share of foreign trade by depreciating their currency, and in doing so defraud their foreign creditors. The other half defend themselves by exchange controls, quotas, moratoria. There may be less international anarchy today in the political field than there was in the days before the war, thanks to the League of Nations and to other instruments of political coöperation. Economically there is chaos. And if the nations are not willing to give up the economic tribalism they are indulging in—and they have to do it quickly—the economic ties binding them may snap completely. Debtor nations might enjoy it, for if they are prevented from sending goods abroad, they can easily get rid of their creditors; but the creditor nations can scarcely be happy about it. Exporters cannot live without importers, nor can producers without customers. The spirit of imperialism may have been the bane of the prewar world. Not much is gained by its disappearance from the council table if it is allowed to survive, dressed up as tribal-nationalism, to break up visible and invisible empires.

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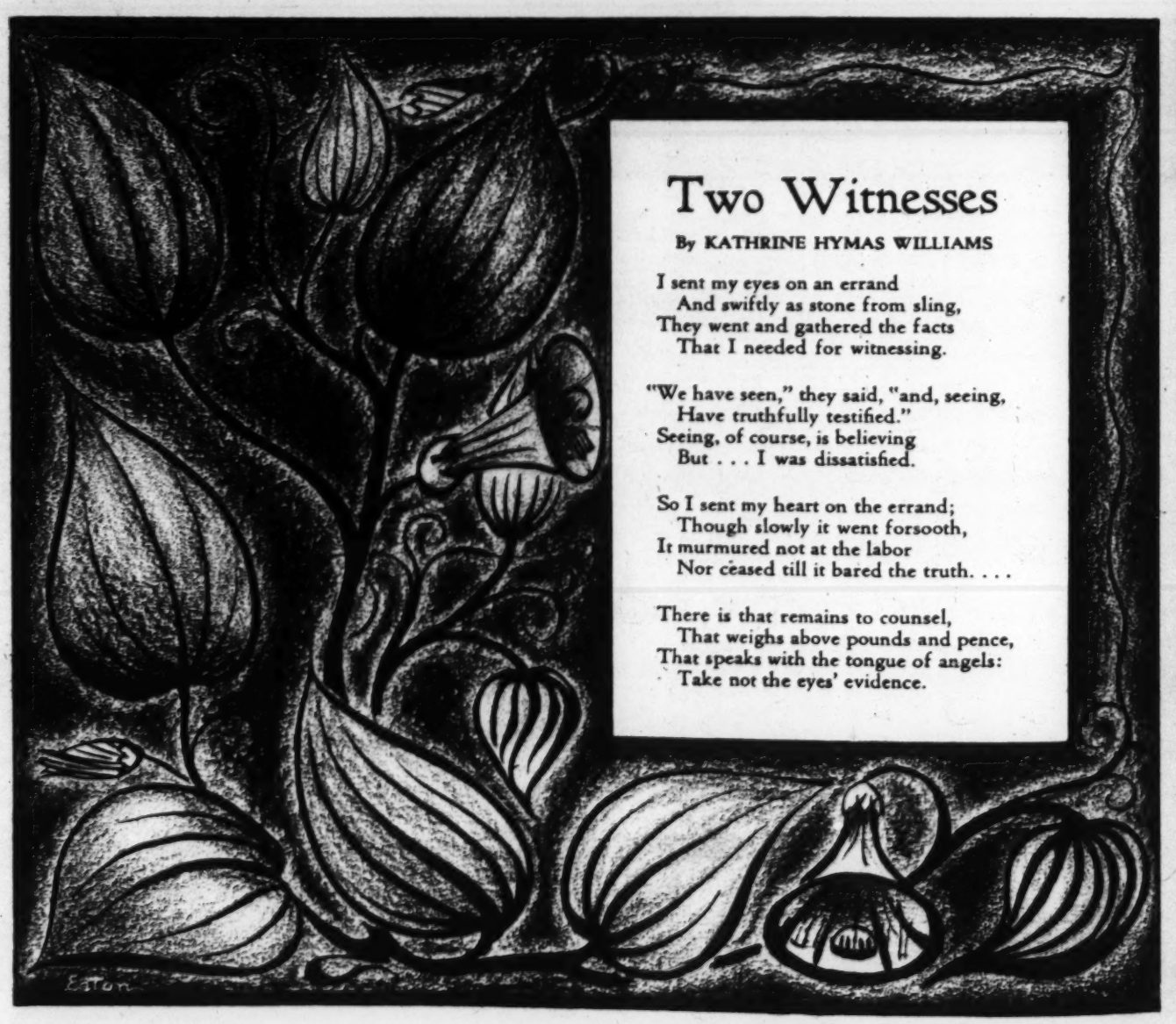

Two Witnesses
By KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS
I sent my eyes on an errand
And swiftly as stone from sling,
They went and gathered the facts
That I needed for witnessing.
"We have seen," they said, "and, seeing,
Have truthfully testified."
Seeing, of course, is believing
But . . . I was dissatisfied.
So I sent my heart on the errand;
Though slowly it went forsooth,
It murmured not at the labor
Nor ceased till it bared the truth. . . .
There is that remains to counsel,
That weighs above pounds and pence,
That speaks with the tongue of angels:
Take not the eyes' evidence.
Eaton

Sight-Seeing Half a Mile Under the Sea

The Little Finny Things, Not the Scaly Monsters, Are What Fascinate Dr. William Beebe, Whose Adventures in the Bathysphere Give Exploration a New Dimension

By Marjorie Shuler

EXPLORING ORDINARILY is a fairly lonely business. From Christopher Columbus in the gray wastes of the Atlantic no reassuring wireless messages went back to Isabella of Spain. And all of the small boys in the world, pooling all of the desires of their imagination, cannot drop in for a visit with Commander Byrd at the South Pole.

How fortunate, then, to find an explorer, Dr. William Beebe, who, half a mile down in the ocean, talks to his ship and is broadcast daily to the world, and who, even more happily, is accessible to the vagabond reporter in his Bermuda retreat.

To see the members of an expedition actually at work, to hear their opinions about what the world thinks of them, to share in the daily discoveries, and to learn something about their significance—that is an experience.

Nominally, in his unique fishing expedition, Dr. Beebe is incommunicado. The National Geographic Society, by virtue of financing this sixth year of his work in Bermuda waters, owns the first rights to print his conclusions. After that, the man whose sharp and pungent pen already has accounted for some twenty books is to publish another, "Half a Mile Down," commemorating his descent by bathysphere to hitherto unknown ocean depths.

* * *

Only once this year has Dr. Beebe broken his rule and taken reporters on his sea-going tug, the Gladisfen, towing the barge Ready, which some beholders have been unkind enough to interpret as short for Ready to Fall Apart, but whose long and honorable record is soon to appear from the pen of Miss Gloria Hollister, Dr. Beebe's assistant.

The record of that trip, the fact that a waiting world was told that, from his seat in the ocean, Dr. Beebe mentioned the cold and that Miss Hollister retorted by asking why he had not worn his red flannels—well, those who have watched the expeditionaries compress their lips over that account are apt to smile knowingly at the crisp Beebe accents, "Never again."

For the expedition is made up of natural scientists, people who are averse to stating conclusions, who shun summaries of their work, who are utterly unable to understand the chuckles of the outside world over that simple, homely incident. Reporters gauged its effect knowingly. They knew that to the waiting world it would interpret better than their own words the rare courage, the gay insouciance of a man watching his thin glass windows, not certain how long they would withstand the ocean pressure; and of a woman anxiously holding the other end of that ocean telephone, listening to the uninterrupted tinkle of conversation as assurance that all was still well.

* * *

But this the Beebe expedition refuses to understand. If reports from Nonsuch are not to be couched in fairly scientific terms, then the reporters in the future will have no opportunity to see for themselves, but must take the prepared statements of the scientists after the bathysphere has been safely hangared (or what not) for the night.

So I was told that Dr. Beebe would not see me. Certainly that he would not talk. But he did both, and more, he even asked me to come back. I saw, I heard, and if I tell it in my own words, rather than his, it is because of that National Geographic Society restriction. Naturally, again, my account will be "human," for the scientific facts are not to be told until Dr. Beebe returns to his New York city studio early in November.

A Negro, gray-haired and rotund, drove me in an old-fashioned surrey from the train to the house which Dr. Beebe has bought facing his original base on Nonsuch Island and named for it.

Dr. Beebe was standing on his long arched porch above the beds of water lilies, above the curved stone fence in which are sunk Spanish and Mexican tiles sent him by friends. Right away he told me that I might enjoy the four-and-a-half foot hospitality of the bathysphere, but only on land—not at sea.

I looked at the explorer-at-home, the man who is bringing up knowledge from the sea at a time when other men in the stratosphere are gathering knowledge of the upper air and I thought, who says there are not frontiers to cross today as well as in the time of Vespucius, of Marco Polo, of Lewis and Clark?

Dr. Beebe pointed out the sights. Across the sound and near at hand was Nonsuch Island, named, of course, after Queen Elizabeth's palace. Just beyond is Almost, the ledge eight feet under water which does not quite achieve islandhood, and Notsomuch, which Beebe visitors have titled for its habit of disappearing at high tide.

In the first few moments I learned one of the most significant facts about the discoveries by the expedition. Dr. Beebe deprecates all this fuss about his going below the man-made limit of half a mile and thinks that if he went a thousand times to half that depth, about 1500 feet to be exact, he always would find something new.

Strangely enough the zest for exploration runs in the Beebe family, for while the husband was going 400 fathoms deep, the wife, Elswyth Thane, was delving 400 years back in history to her favorite historical period, the time of Elizabeth, which she wrote about last year in a book titled, "The Tudor Wench."

While I sat on the porch other members of the expedition drifted on and off the scene; Miss Gloria Hollister, the research assistant; Mr. John Tee Van, Miss Jocelyn Crane, and Mrs. Else Bostelmann, who makes all the colored plates. Dr. Beebe is eloquent in praise of their assistance.

The only one I did not see was Mr. Otis Barton, who helped to develop the bathysphere, financed it, and gave it to the New York Zoological Society for its Tropical Research Station.

In the laboratory on the floor below the porch something interesting always is going on. I peered over Miss Hollister's shoulder at a fish she was putting in a glycerine bath and watched its bone structure emerge under her red dye. Dissection, Miss Hollister explained, is apt to destroy some of the tiny finial shreds of bone, or else they are too small to be found in that way, but under this new process the entire structure emerges.

The question on every visitor's lips is: What is the importance of all this effort? Why should Dr. Beebe forsake his New York studio, through which famous folk are continually coming and going? Why all the risk and research? Why try to open up these subterranean waters which may for some time still be their own possession before tourists are able to buy tickets for the ocean floor?

Ask members of the expedition and you are apt to be as wise after as before. "No value whatever," seems to be their stock reply to what they plainly regard as useless question No. 997,453,-497. If the world cannot understand the scientist's search for abstract truth, his enthusiastic probing for facts, his belief in evolution, then the scientist has no time to bother.

The exact task which the Beebe expedition has set itself is to study the fish of a volcanic island like Bermuda, from the little fellows which wiggle their fins in tide pools up to those great dark shadows in the depths which have not yet been wholly revealed by the bright beam from the bathysphere.

* * *

If he had all the money for scientific research which he wanted, Dr. Beebe thinks he would never write another book, never give another lecture. The whole expedition is fascinated by their efforts in this particular place. It is their zest for their work which enables the scientists to curl up, two at a time, in the four-and-a-half foot dimensions of the bathysphere, to endure one position for hours at a time, to take bangs, and to face danger. At all times, Dr. Beebe says it is like sitting the wrong way of a side saddle, scrunching along, but never minding the bangs because otherwise, "one would be all of a jitter over little whatnots."

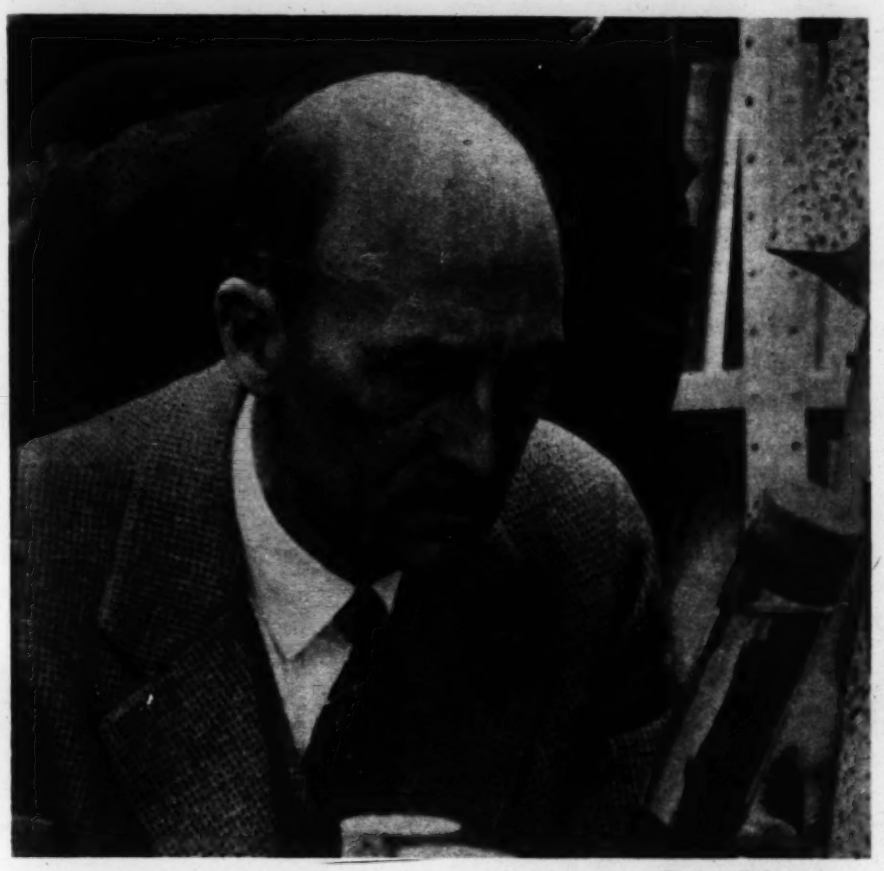
One of my visits happened to take place the day after a descent had been made under difficulties. I was told that the local reporters had only had "a skim of the truth," that "no one ever will be told just what happened," and that "already we have forgotten it." A very wholesome attitude for other folk as well as for explorers.

The expedition goes to sea on calm days and all the rest of the time, far into the night, is busy classifying and studying. The laboratory is headquarters for this work but Dr. Beebe writes in his own room.

What other people notice and what they miss is a favorite topic of the explorer. He himself was not much impressed by the great shape which flickered for an instant past him on his record-breaking descent. In fact, he thinks he might never have thought of it again if the reporters had not made so much of it. His own attitude is that there are little things of far greater consequence than discovering leviathans. He is interested in the fact that there are 600 known species of fish in Bermuda waters and that no one has a complete life history of any one of them. For this reason the tropical research station was set up, largely financed in the past by Mr. Harrison Williams and Mr. Mortimer Schiff.

The expedition has rare and delicate instruments, as against the bows and arrows, the matlocks and flints of earlier explorers, and one of the finest is the microcamera, which this year is recording the complete development of fish eggs.

So it is that these modern explorers are plundering the sea just as definitely as these Bermuda waters have been raided by pirates and buccaneers in the past, only this time the treasure trove is facts, not gold, and instead of enriching one man is for all.



Keystone Underwood

DR. WILLIAM BEEBE STUDYING A RARE CATCH IN HIS BERMUDA LABORATORY

Keystone

THE BATHYSPHERE ABOARD THE READY

Modern Japanese Lead a 'Double Life'

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NO ORIENTAL PEOPLE HAVE accepted Western civilization so eagerly as the Japanese. During the last 70 years the Japanese have welcomed Western influence in every phase of their life, just as they welcomed Chinese influence centuries ago. But at the same time the Japanese have clung to their own "pre-Western" mode of life, and today, as a result, they lead a "double existence" which often startles visitors.

One may say that a struggle between Oriental and Occidental modes and habits has been going on in Japan for more than half a century. At first, Western influence was sternly resisted, as it has been in China. Then it was suddenly accepted so completely that the old life threatened to disappear entirely. Finally there was a revulsion against too enthusiastic an acceptance of Western ways. And now, today, a compromise between West and East has been effected, which seems likely to be permanent. The Japanese have definitely decided that for them a "double existence" is best.

It is unjust to say, as some observers do, that the Japanese imitate everything and originate nothing. It is more correct to say that the Japanese adapt for themselves everything in every type of civilization which appeals to them as suitable for Japan. The mingling of Eastern and Western ways which is so apparent in Japanese life today may eventually create a more "live-able" existence than one purely Occidental or purely Oriental.

* * *

A striking example of the judicious mixture of Japanese and Western modes is provided in the musical revues which are so popular in Japan today. These are something entirely new; when the writer last lived in Japan, in 1927, they did not exist. They probably date from a visit to Japan of Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn with their group of American dancers, which occurred in 1926.

These dancers were immensely popular in Japan. Miss St. Denis and Mr. Shawn were interested in Japanese dances, and cordially exchanged ideas with Japanese artists. Very soon after their visit, schools for "Denishawn" dancers sprung up in several cities. The first Japanese attempts were amusing. Of course they could not develop American-style dancers overnight. But as in other things, they were not easily discouraged.

Bad as the first professional dancers in Western style proved to be, the Japanese public liked them. Shrewd producers sensed the profits likely to accrue from development of really good Japanese dancers after Western models. After two years of training, the Takaradzuka Girls Opera Company was formed, with 50 girls who were moderately skillful in the "new" dances, even by Western standards.

The Japanese have their own traditional stage dancers, who undergo rigid training and must have an immense amount of innate talent to be successful. These dances are appealing even to visitors who do not understand them. To the Japanese their appeal still is irresistible. The best of such dancers are still confined to the *kabuki* stage, which presents pure Japanese drama and dancing.

* * *

As it has finally evolved, the Japanese musical revue combines Western-style and Japanese dancing, and this type of entertainment is more popular today than any other. Two companies, numbering more than 100 each, present new revues constantly in Tokyo, Osaka, and the other large cities. Japanese girls now offer "American" dances of which American producers would not be ashamed. The same girls also present purely Japanese *kabuki* dances well enough to please exacting Japanese audiences. The revues are held together by plots which are a curious mixture of *kabuki* drama and Occidental musical comedy. The music sometimes is Western and sometimes Japanese classical refrains.

These revues illustrate the difficulties of Japan's "double existence." The training which the performers must undergo is more severe than any in the West. They are ambitious to excel not only in Occidental dances but in their native *odori*, so that they must undergo simultaneously two rigid courses of training. The progress they have made in a brief period is amazing.

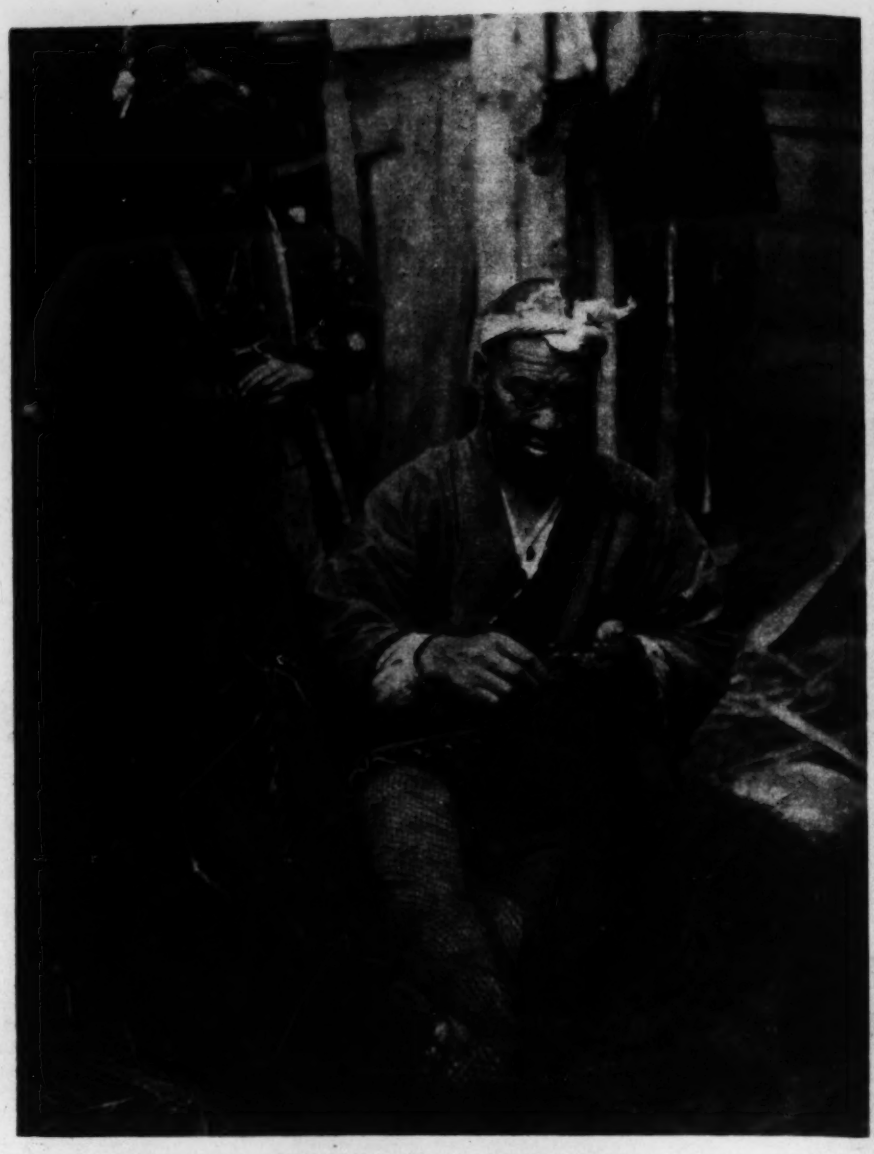
* * *

The same eagerness to excel in Occidental and Oriental mediums is apparent among Japanese artists. The annual autumn art exhibition has separate sections for Western oil paintings and for watercolors in Japanese style, based upon Chinese models. Artists often present pictures for both sections. Some of them even have two studios: one for oils, which they paint as Western artists do on canvases standing erect; the other for Japanese watercolors, which are sketched seated upon the soft straw-mats of a Japanese house, while the artist crouches over his paper block, supporting himself upon his left hand as he paints with his right.

I asked one artist if he did not find it difficult to work in two such different mediums. He smilingly replied that it was a relief to turn from his Japanese sketches, before which he often seated himself for hours, to stand and walk about before his canvases. One type of work is so different from the other, he said, that change was itself recreation.

The combination of East and West is apparent in every phase of Japanese life. It extends into the field of sports, in which all Japanese youngsters are encouraged to participate. There are 12,000 contestants from all parts of the empire in the annual autumn athletic meet at Tokyo. The games include not only baseball, Occidental track meets, hockey and basketball, but also Japanese wrestling, *jiu-jitsu*, and fencing.

Baseball is immensely popular in Japan, and 80,000 persons crowd stadiums in which the annual championship games are held. One may see Japanese youngsters playing baseball on vacant lots or in the streets, as Ameri-



DOUBLE LIFE IS NO PROBLEM HERE

These Fisher-Folk, Together With the Farmers, Comprise More Than Half of Japan's Population. In Their Simple Existence, the Same Garments Serve All Purposes.

EAST MEETS WEST IN ATTIRE

The Japanese Man Adopts Western Dress More Frequently Than Does the Japanese Woman, as Indicated by the Striking Difference in Formal Clothing (Left), but at Home Even the Man Prefers His Kimono, and Likes to Work Seated on the Floor With His Papers on a Low Desk Before Him, as Shown at the Right.

ORIENTAL EXTERIOR

But Homes Sometimes Combine Eastern and Western Architecture.

Curious Admixture of Occidental and Oriental Customs, Art and Home Life Thrives in Cities of Japan; Rural Folk Live as Ancestors Did

CHILDREN "AT HOME"

Japanese Children Wear Western-Style Uniforms When They Are in School, but When They Return Home They Change Quickly Into the More Comfortable Kimono, Which Makes Them Feel Care-Free.

can youngsters do. The writer once saw two small boys "playing catch," while each was carrying a sleeping baby on his back. The babies and the boys seemed to be equally content.

But great crowds also attend the annual wrestling matches, which are so slow and so ceremonious that they make little appeal to Western visitors. In spite of the popularity of Western sports, which grows each year, the Japanese retain a love for the sports which were popular before Western sports were known.

* * *

Food plays its part in Japan's "double life." The Japanese housewife of today must learn to cook not only Japanese, but Western style dishes. Rice is still the staple diet, cooked in the old manner. But the ordinary family is beginning to like occasional foreign-style dishes to vary its diet, and cooking schools, Western style, are largely patronized. In Tokyo and other large cities restaurants serving only foreign food are increasingly popular.

The "double existence," however, makes work doubly difficult for Japanese kitchens, whether they are located on Japanese ships, in restaurants, inns, or homes. Some Japanese like Western food, some like Japanese, and some like a combination. Steamers, dining cars and inns, as well as housewives, endeavor to meet the double demands.

Japan's "double life," however, is restricted largely to the cities and industrial centers. Humble workers in the cotton mills wear a Western style dress, because it is cheaper and more convenient. Office workers, even among the most poorly paid, have two sets of clothes, one for work and the other for the home, one Occidental, the other Japanese. But the farmers and fisherfolk, who compose more than half of the total population, have need only for one kind of clothing, and cannot afford Occidental garments. At work and at home they wear the same sort of clothing as did their ancestors.

* * *

In the cities, almost every family, and every member of the family, lives the modern "double life." The school children have westernized uniforms but usually when they come home change into more comfortable kimonos. The father goes to the office in Western dress, but also looks forward to the kimono awaiting him at home. The mother, unless she too works in an office, usually retains her kimono at all times. But the daughter, at school or at work, more often than not assumes Occidental garments.

In architecture, as in all things, the Japanese readily adapt themselves to Occidental or purely Japanese styles, or sometimes combine the two. It has become largely a matter of convenience. The new government buildings of Tokyo are almost entirely Western. The banks and office buildings are purely Occidental. The homes are sometimes Japanese, sometimes Western, according to individual taste. More and more the two types of architecture are combined in homes, with at least one room in pure Western style, and the rest of the house in Japanese style.

* * *

For a time, it appeared likely that the Japanese might evolve a new architecture combining East and West. The Kabuki-za Theater in Tokyo is an example of what can be done with this combination. Outwardly the building is pure Japanese, with its carefully curving roofs and dipping cornices. But when one gets inside, one might be in a New York theater. The interior is purely Occidental.

Judging by present tendencies, however, the effort to combine architectures has been abandoned. Except in residences, the newer buildings are all one or all the other. The House of Parliament which commands a view of all Tokyo from its hill-top is a purely Occidental building. All new government offices are of this type.

But not far away, in its spacious Japanese gardens, stands the Imperial Palace in which the Emperor resides with his family. Here there is no trace of Western influence. The Imperial family wear Western clothing on certain occasions, but at home they live in Old Japan. Another palace, built for the Emperor in imitation of that at Versailles, stands unoccupied.

The home of the Emperor, which so much impresses every visitor to Tokyo, remains as a symbol of Japanese determination not to be swept too far into a westernized world. More and more each year there is a tendency to cling to what is best of Old Japan.

THE LATEST STYLES IN TOKYO

The Japanese Housewife, Going About Her Work, Almost Always Clings to Japanese-Style Dress, but the "Modan Garu"—the Modern Girl—Has Learned Everything That There Is to Be Learned About Western Dress. The Pictures Tell the Story.

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN THE THEATER

Modern Musical Revues, Now so Popular in Japan, Combine the Traditional Kabuki Dances, Shown in the Lower Picture, With Skillful Imitations of the Broadway-Hollywood-Leicester Square Type of Thing, as Shown in the "Sample" Above.

The Animal Heroes Have Their Day

An Annual Event Sponsored by the National Anti-Vivisection Society Wherein Deserving Pets Receive a Pat and a Medal for Acts of Bravery in Behalf of Human Beings

By Janet Mabie

NOT LONG AGO Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, the shy and gifted author of such truly beautiful books as "London River" and "Old Junk," arrived in the United States from London for a brief visit.

The arrival of Mr. Tomlinson in any country is an event of proper importance, and ships' news men invaded his characteristic reticence down the bay.

"What have you come for, this time, Mr. Tomlinson?" they chorused at him, quite as if a man may not pay a visit to the United States if he wants to, without having some hard-bitten reason for it.

"I have come," he said slowly, in a voice which has something in it of the quiet mystery of sea fogs, "to visit some dogs I became acquainted with the last time I was here."

And when the ships' news men looked a little uncomfortable, thinking that here probably was a man practicing an obscure joke against their august persons, he added, with a slight, illustrating smile, "You see, I like dogs, in fact I am a sort of honorary dog myself."

And though the ships' news men turned away, as if not wholly convinced they were not being made sport of, the remark made a headline. "Tomlinson Honorary Dog," it said, and in the thought of many who read it, it was not a bad day's compliment, either for Mr. Tomlinson or for dogs.

* * *

The annual animal hero day of the National Anti-Vivisection Society occurs this year on Oct. 27. An award is then made to some animal—and it has often been to a dog—which has distinguished itself by an act of bravery and courage and intelligence in behalf of a human being. It might not be a mistake to use the significance of the day as background out of which to wonder whether some great good might not come out of everyone being, as Mr. Tomlinson is, an honorary dog. For to be an honorary dog not only implies respect for dogs per se, but it establishes a humane mood; and the by-product of a humane mood in any great number of people, over a long period of time, might very easily work a great and significant good.

Of course there are people who do not like dogs and, so, would not care to be honorary dogs. One may wonder a little about them, as an author led great masses of people to wonder several years ago about parents, "Are they people?" Still, if such people are impervious to conversion about dogs, they might, to some similar purpose, be honorary cats, or birds, or horses, or even pigs. W. H. Hudson, the great naturalist, fell into a great friendship with a pig, some 15 years ago, before he passed on. Out of his discoveries of this perhaps too little investigated animal, he wrote a piece called "My friend, The Pig" for the Gold Book Magazine, in which he produced much pleasant and surprising evidence to show that the maligned and despised pig has really many qualities that may properly entitle him to the respect and liking of humans—qualities including a good disposition, and a kind and friendly attitude toward other creatures. That, though the pig is usually considered selfish and a dolt, he nevertheless strikingly lacks the devil-may-care impudence of the goat, the hostility of the goose, the condescension of the cat and the fawning flattery of the dog, and is, in many ways, in consequence a creature living in enviable harmony with the rest of the world.

The natural implications of animal hero day, as it is observed by the Anti-Vivisection Society, are toward an unremitting labor to reveal the cruelty and mistaken reasoning of vivisection and put an end to it, by persuading more and more legislatures to unanimity in wresting from the machinery of scientific medical research the cruel inhumanity practiced in its name.

But aside from this very important and needful emphasis, the day is to be admired for bringing into the minds of great numbers of people remembrance of the place held by animals in civilized life—their contributions, their patient generosities, their braveries, indeed the extent to which we should find the world a very poor place indeed without them.

We may pass, as the time of year rolls round for thinking of particular animal heroes, to the pleasanter reasons for cherishing animals against vivisection. Those real and incontrovertible reasons, which are the animals themselves. Their humor and gayety, their ~~skill at~~ perceiving situations and dealing with them, the company they make in a world which would be very dull indeed, inhabited only by humans like ourselves.

Animals do civilize us, make no doubt of that. They make friends of strangers, replace good will for ill. Soften the heart and melt the mood. Pay their way a thousandfold in a world in which, after all, they really ask extraordinarily little.

How many of us have had such experiences with the pets which circumstances have chanced to give us custody of?

Here are several well-authenticated cases of animal heroes, typical of those which are being honored this week.

"Beans" went out late one night for a walk. She seldom did it. But perhaps that night it was the moon, or the fine soft air or just that Beans was feeling like stretching her legs.

Her people thought nothing of it. Beans had long since proved her common sense. There was that night when an unnoticed burning ember set fire to the house; the mistress was away, but the master was at home—and asleep. Beans was asleep too, until the nose that had been twitching to the stuff of dreams twitched to the smell of smoke. Then she woke with a start. The fire was going briskly by that time. She flew into the master's room, barking wildly and stamping up and down on him as he slept.

"Eh?" he said, sleepily, "whatever's the matter with you, Beans—making such a row!" But Beans kept up the row, and the smoke thickened and flames flung leaping shadows against the wall of a near-by corridor.

The master leaped up. Together he and Beans made their escape.

For this rescue in Fallston, Md., Beans was given one of the Animal Hero medals a little while later.

Not all acts of heroism in animals are done by dogs or cats.

There is a parrot which lives in South Carolina; just an average parrot, with an average tendency to be stubborn when visitors would like to hear her talk, and to be loquacious at times when silence would be appropriate.

But sins of omission and commission have been forgiven Polly for a recent act of heroism.

The house caught on fire and everyone who could have put it out before it gained headway seemed to be engaged elsewhere.

Polly knew the house shouldn't be afire. She flew at the small flames licking the woodwork. She beat at them with her feathers, but the flames didn't give way.

Then Polly, whose voice has been the basis of complaints at times, took a mighty breath and uttered a long shriek.

"Come quick!" she screeched, "Come quick! Fire! Fire!"

A housemaid, hanging out clothes in the garden, heard the parrot, and the words, and flew indoors. Polly, with a sly command of wit, remarked, "That's good!" and set about tidying the singed patches in her feathers.

* * *

The story of Aaron Watson is a queer one.

Aaron Watson was the dog catcher in a town of 5000. It isn't a particularly pleasant job. On occasion Mr. Watson has remarked that little boys stoned him as he went about his legal business, dog owners drove him away from their property with threats, and that the way of his department was, on the whole, exceedingly hard in many ways. Still, in these times, a man must do what he can find in the way of work.

There was a small white poodle over on the south side, reported to be running wild, snapping at passers-by and otherwise behaving in a manner to attract attention. An elusive little beast, who seemed to have a sixth sense about being captured.

Aaron Watson went out one morning to pick up that dog. After all, there probably would be no difficulty, since the dog seemed not to belong to anyone.

He found the little white dog attending happily to a chance bone in a scrap of worn green grass before an old brick house.

He stood across the street to watch it for a few moments and decide how to capture it.

The little dog noticed him, and gnawed at the bone, but kept an eye on Aaron Watson.

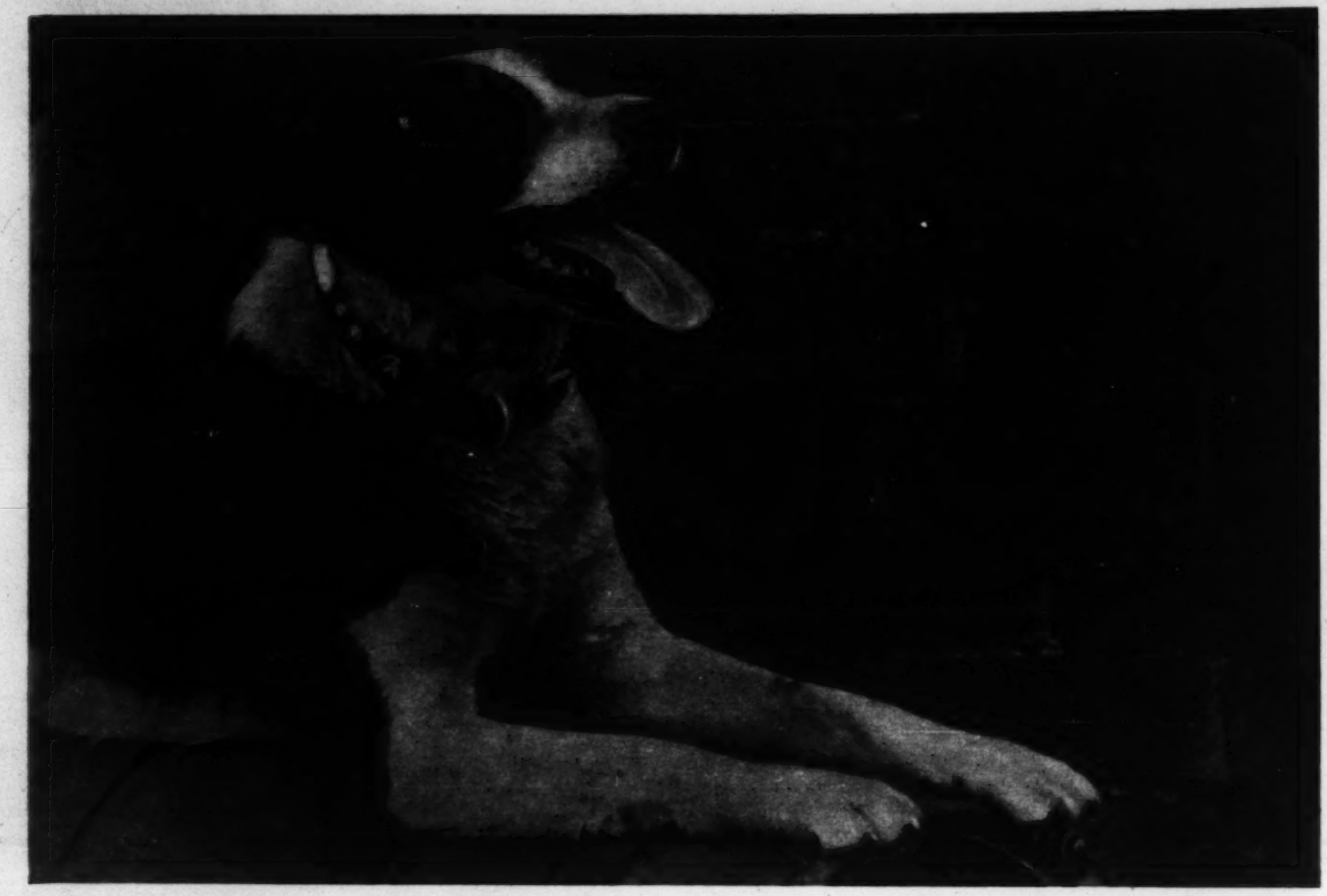
Finally, the man decided the dog was so occupied with the bone he would be able to get close enough to seize it. He started across the street. He heard something drop. He stopped, looked behind him, stooped to pick up the bunch of keys that must have fallen through a hole in his pocket.

Around the corner came a delivery truck. Too fast. . . . Aaron Watson was in its path.

The little dog was up like a flash, hurling himself through space. He knocked Aaron Watson down in the roadway and rolled over and over himself and lay stunned against the curb. But Aaron Watson was clear of the wheels of the truck. . . .

Aaron Watson resigned from his job. He adopted the little white dog, which he picked up from the gutter and revived. He stood by while the dog was given a medal for heroism, too, a little while later.

Times are hard, but Aaron Watson says, "Me, the dog catcher, after what that little homeless dog did for me? Not much."



A HAPPY ANIMAL HERO — Photo by the Daily Mirror, London

Peter of Stafford Is His Name; He Pulled a Little Child Out of a Deep River.

Is Our Peacemaking Atheistic?

Most of Our Pacifism Is Essentially That of Godless Men — How Some Christians Are Applying Their Religion to the World's Biggest Problem

By Donovan Richardson

WHAT IS THE CHRISTIAN to do about war? In one form or another, that is the irrepressible question which millions of earnest persons are trying to answer—and for the most part are answering in a really non-christian way. Professing to be Christians and to trust in a benevolent and omnipotent God, ninety per cent of us are tackling the problem of war on an almost completely atheistic basis. We proceed on one or the other of three assumptions, all of which give Deity virtually no part in preserving peace.

Under the first assumption we place our reliance on force; we don't trust God, but we do keep our powder dry, our poison gas right on tap, and our arms factories busy with off-season orders for other countries. We refuse to rely on peace pacts, arbitration treaties or World Court decisions. We put our faith in tons and guns. In each country we demand a security for ourselves that makes others feel insecure. We act on the belief that a readiness to deal death and destruction will give us a security which an all-powerful, loving Father does not provide. Christians may not admit that preparing for war is their way of peacemaking, but plainly it is still the favored method of the governments which they control.

Under the second assumption we go in for a mechanistic pursuit of peace. We proceed as if piling up pacts and setting up the machinery for peacemaking would make peace. We seek to end conflict by eliminating weapons of war rather than thoughts of war. We cry peace, peace, when there is no peace in our hearts. We think to legislate good will. We sign peace treaties which carry the names of all the princes and potentates of earth, but make no mention of the Prince of Peace.

* * *

We seem to seek peace because it is safer than strife and more conducive to prosperity, rather than because it fulfills the will of Him who decreed "peace on earth." And we go about to establish peace with no more real reliance on that decree than any atheist has. The nations which have recently brought Russia into the League of Nations appear just as much motivated by a selfish sense of security, just as little reliant on divine protection, as does the godless Soviet.

Under the third assumption we decide that neither God nor man, neither prayers nor pacts, can prevent war, and that about all we can do is to refuse to fight. Concluding—as readily as if we were unbelievers—that the forces of evil and ignorance will break loose despite all that can be done by the forces of good and of intelligence, we Christians set up a passive personal pacifism. Despairing of positive collective peacemaking by our nations, we resort to negative individual rejection of war. Unconsciously, perhaps, but in effect, we assume that unrighteousness has eternal foundations, and we resolve that when the unrighteousness of mass murder sweeps the world we will not join in.

Of course, any or all of these attitudes can be properly defended as necessary steps in the world's stumbling advance toward genuine peace. But would it not be well for us who call ourselves Christians to realize that for us there is a first and foundational step? Should we not recognize how small a place our present efforts assign in practice to the only and ultimate basis of the brotherhood of man—the Fatherhood of God? The first two assumptions of peacemakers leave God almost wholly out of their reckoning. And Christians who so doubt the possibility of preventing war by practicing their religion that they are desperately preparing to practice it in war, seem to put small trust in Him.

Most of those who take this stand are actuated by the highest motives. And it must be conceded that their personal renunciation of war is more valuable for being made in advance. Even the votes of college debating societies or the impulsive signing of noncombatant pledges by youths who do not really know what they will do when assailed by the glamour of war probably have some utility. And certainly there is value in the effort to think through the question of personal renunciation of war. One can only honor those who are trying to determine what duty they owe their country. Many of the more thoughtful pacifists recognize an obligation to defend their homes and families and the government which protects them. Instead of an outright refusal to fight in any circumstance, they are declaring they will not go outside national boundaries to kill their fellow men.

Admittedly this is a rough and ready attempt to delimit justifiable warfare. It is not wholly satisfactory. But it may do something—even in a day when Mr. Stanley Baldwin is placing England's air frontier at the Rhine—to check the sophistry which tries to call offense defense and to make all wars defensive. If enough citizens of the principal countries took that stand, statesmen would not find war the easiest way out, and they might make more strenuous efforts to succeed with other methods.

The number of those who decline to wage offensive war, or war, indeed, of any kind, is growing. One reason is the knowledge that effective warfare today calls for the first attack to be made with bombs, gases and germs upon the chief cities, to break civilian morale. In other words, war puts women and children first—first to be attacked. A man need be merely humane, not necessarily religious, to balk at that kind of war-making. However, the core of the movement today to reject war individually is found in the churches.

In England the Lambeth Conference of 1930 put the Church of England officially on record: "War as a method of settling international disputes is incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord Jesus Christ." In the United States several communions have registered a resolution not to sanction or participate in any aggressive war, and only this year nearly 13,000 Protestant ministers recorded their personal renunciation of war. Clearer light on the World War and disgust with its results, which have encouraged the belief not only that no nation won, but that no nation had a religious purpose, has accentuated this feeling.

Ministers are resolved never to become again recruiting sergeants for their respective nations. They are determined never again to lend themselves to the hysteria and propaganda which try to make the universal Father a tribal god and to turn pulpits into propaganda turrets bellowing forth hate and vilification of fellow men. Thousands of laymen are equally sincere in their personal renunciation of war. Such renunciation is designed either to prevent strife or to satisfy the conscience of the individual. Will it really do either? We are bound to admire the purposes, but is the method likely to be effective?

Will it not prove as unsatisfactory as it is essentially unreligious? There are not enough personal pacifists in any country to make a government withhold a declaration of war through fear that it will lack fighters. And once war starts, it will be a poor conscience that will be satisfied by personal escape from the necessity of killing—while doing nothing more positive to stop the slaughter.

We see, then, that Christians are attacking war from three main bases, three assumptions: that practical dependence must be put on force; that war can be prevented by organization; and that refusal to fight will insure peace.

None of these methods is very satisfactory. In none of them is the Christian effectively applying his Christianity. In contrast with these relatively godless efforts, how would men and women who tried to put their religion to work on the problem go about peacemaking? Wouldn't their first step be prayer? If we really trust God shouldn't we begin by enlisting His guidance and help?

* * *

Prayer is more than petition. Intelligent Christians do not—except in war time—ask the Father of the universe to establish peace by suppressing their enemies. But by seeking to put God first in our peacemaking, to understand His nature and do His will, we could begin aright. Starting with the Bible declarations that God is Love and that He is omnipotent, we could act with the understanding that in His creation there is no room for war. Acknowledging the one God as the Father of all, we should establish in our own thinking the one true basis of peace. Planted on that understanding, we can go on to prove the spiritual unity of His sons. Clinging to that central fact, we can reject the disunity that arises from misconceptions of man as deriving from material origins and divided into races and nations.

We might then begin to see the difficulty of trying merely with pacts and preachments to bring the antagonisms of materiality into harmony. But turning to the spiritual truth of St. Paul's declaration that, "God . . . hath made of one blood all nations of men," we can with confidence begin to demonstrate the concord of that relationship. We can free our thinking of hate and fear of our brother men—even those who scorn racial kinship with us, set up materialistic nationalism, indulge in dictatorships, or make peace by teaching war to eight-year-olds.

Building on the one sure foundation of divine Love's universal Fatherhood, some Christians are establishing in their own thought the truth about their brothers. In a book published in England last year—"The Christian and the Next War"—the Rev. E. N. Porter-Goff points to the right approach: "Every statesman, since even statesmen are human beings, is a potential child of God." Beginning with such thinking, we have already taken the first and foundational step in peacemaking. We are in position to discern what further steps will be wise. And we can take them with the assurance that we are supported, not merely by powers or princes, but by the one Power which establishes peace.

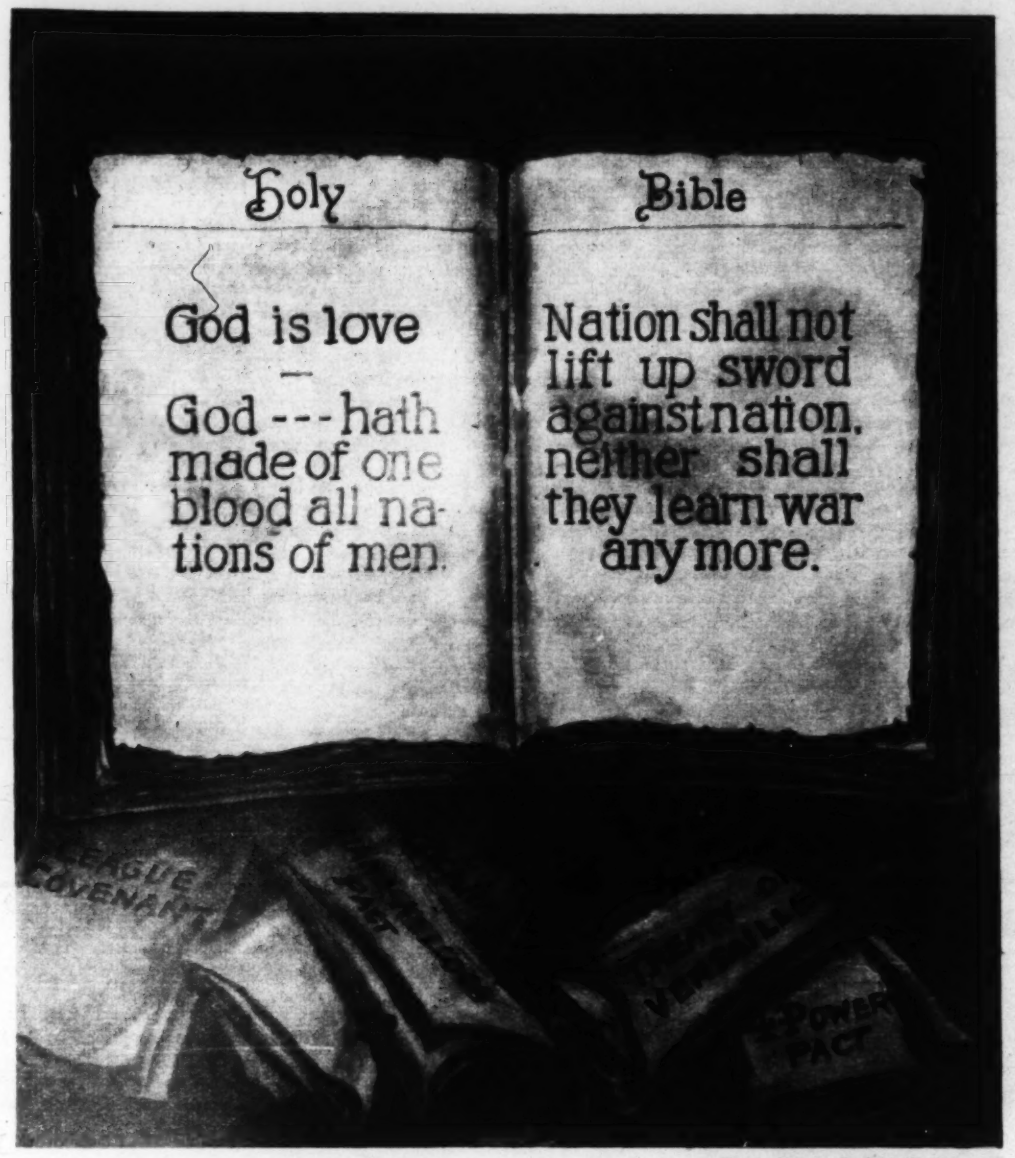

Holy
Bible
God is love
God --- hath made of one blood all nations of men.
Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.
LEAGUE COVENANT
PEACE PACT
KELLOGG
POWER PACT

Illustration by Dwight C. Sturges

"WE SHOULD ESTABLISH IN OUR OWN THINKING THE ONE TRUE BASIS OF PEACE"

Soviet Cinema—A

Actuated by Aesthetic Rather Than Mercena
Are Achieving Distinctive Results i

By Dorothy Ad

THE ART OF cinematography has benefited more by the revolutionary character of the Soviet Union than any other of the arts. Unhampered by traditions, the producers have thrived on the policy which encourages free technical experiment. Unimpeded by the box-office bugbear, they have put theories into practice, launched upon experiments, shaped æsthetic concepts, and achieved a result which has startled the cinema world outside.

The freedom is qualified in another direction, that of ideas expressed. All the arts in Russia are the willing instrument of social teaching. Painters and sculptors, actors and writers subscribe to the obligation to dwell upon themes which relate to the changes brought about by and the benefits which are held to ensue from the new socialistic régime. The camera is an invaluable medium; it absorbs vast areas of space, vast multitudes of people; it depicts struggle, change, progress with clarity and speed; it can drive home ideas in a graphic, concise and economical manner. The story it tells is accessible to millions.

Soviet directors have demonstrated an enormous flexibility in handling the apparatus, a profound capacity for evincing poetry and propounding a cumulative effect. They have not employed the camera as an impassive, mechanical recorder, but they have regarded it a new artistic medium with the individualizing traits and pregnant possibilities of other artistic mediums. With all the pressure of daily life, they seem to find time to speculate, to shape theories, and to teach classes of student directors. Thus far the Russians have been the only ones to take the trouble to establish a method and define the purpose of cinema.

The last few years have been lean ones in actual production. The best energies of the Soviets have been diverted toward industrial plans. Directors of cinema have been grappling with problems of sound. Eisenstein has been visiting America, and devoting himself, for a time, to teaching. The interlude, however, has passed, since in the forthcoming season two large productions are promised, one by A. Dovjenko and the other by Sergei Eisenstein. Both *regisseurs* held forth recently in Moscow, relating their activities and projects.

* * *

The film by Dovjenko is entitled "Aero-City." In order to get the appropriate material the director has been obliged to travel 40,000 kilometers in the Soviet Union. The undertaking is stupendous, made possible only by the indefatigable Dovjenko and his insistence upon learning facts by direct observation, and not from books. The theme will be poetic on the one hand, instructive on the other. The idea, Dovjenko tells us, is rooted in Lenin's discussion of national minorities. Dovjenko wishes to treat the problem of "Unity of Place," and the poetic idea will develop in the conviction that the Russian Far East is an inseparable part of the Soviet Union.

Dovjenko will mark the prevailing unity which holds in Russia despite its diverse racial types and the varying cultures. The emphasis, a national one, indicates a quite radical change of viewpoint in communistic thought in the last few years—the shift from the international to the national focus. Artists work hand in hand with the state, teaching new principles with all the emphasis and enrichment which art can bring to bear. The *regisseurs* remain *au courant;* their work is no fortuitous practice; their films no passing entertainment. They work strictly in accordance with loyalties and, social obligations.

Dovjenko is typical of the Soviet artist, free of affectation, filled with a sense of higher duty, working laboriously toward a more perfect result. He directed "Soil" and "Arsenal," and they, like "Aero-City," were based
motives. He may be social
but in action he is exceed
vidualistic. He started his
painter, but soon found that
pigment did not suffice for
his ideas. He can never fin
scenario to suit him and s
his own. Scenarists seem
hopeless, and they never
script.

In speaking of Soviet ci
jenko finds it distinguished
that it was born in revolutio
its subjects are revolution
the form naturally becomes
ary. His attitude is humble.

"The cinema is in an
stage of development," he
hope it will attain the le
arts, in fact we expect it,
to attain a level which is
comprehension of human be

Dovjenko has a high opi
audience, and when he wr
lieves that the audience
the ideas as clearly as he. I
the various factors which
toward making a film, Do
not place one above the oth
important are music, dynam
intermissions, *paysage*, n
action. When composers an
understand each other b
will be better films.

* * *

Better known to the wo
perhaps, is Sergei M. Eisens
who do not know him for
and "Ten Days That Shook
and "Old and New" may k
breviated "Thunder Over M
recently generated some v
der among Eisenstein enth
style purists.

In the history of cinema
will be recorded as the firs
and apply æsthetic regulat
film directors in other lan
not depend upon the gift
for making a picture, for h
calculations, systematic
and an inner logic. The phr
ist Realism," passes his lip
he keeps reiterating the
showing how the individu
relation to society.

Eisenstein sits in his one
dence in the crowded city
surrounded by hundreds
One recognizes the jackets
cent American publication
small shelf of books about a
Joyce. There are books
mathematics, music; the
classics, books of comment
phy. Eisenstein's taste has
his need for varied inf
urgent. He incorporates his
his directing, for he and ot
regisseurs believe cinema a
synthesizes other arts, wit
added of its own intrinsic
him the peculiarly cinem
montage.

Eisenstein's films have b
terized for bold singular
episodes, curious juxtapo
associations which by thei
effect build up a strong
him there are two ingre
film: the shot, and *monta*
is the single scene; *montag*
flict which results by s
scenes, the mutual influe
upon the other, the collision
pressed. *Montage* is not a
of scenes strung along at
is not passive, it is active,
ment of impact is of prim
tance. *Montage* creates th
Thus if one shot were a pu
next a pair of grasping ha
of theft would be impresse
looker, without actually po
process of stealing. The t
could be worked up by a
juxtapositions, raindrops a

—Sovfoto
(Upper Left) A. Dovjenko, Soviet Film Director.

●

—Sovfoto
(Center) A Closeup of Dnieprostroy Dam From the Photoplay "Ivan."

●

—Courtesy Experimental Cinema
(Left) From "Que Viva Mexico!" an Eisenstein Production.

●

—Sovfoto
(Right) Another Scene From Dovjenko's "Ivan."

—A Thriving Art

Mercenary Motives, Russia's Film Producers Results in Developing the Industry

Dorothy Adlow

ity," were based upon social
e may be social in his aims,
on he is exceedingly indi-
He started his career as a
soon found that canvas and
d not suffice for developing
He can never find a play or
suit him and so he writes
cenarists seem to find him
nd they never offer him

ng of Soviet cinema, Dov-
it distinguished by the fact
born in revolutionary times;
are revolutionary, and so
turally becomes revolution-
titude is humble.
ema is in an elementary
evelopment," he says. "We
ll attain the level of high
t we expect it, after years,
level which is beyond the
ion of human beings today."
has a high opinion of the
nd when he writes he be-
the audience understands
clearly as he. In evaluating
factors which contribute
king a film, Dovjenko does
ne above the other. Equally
are music, dynamics, statics,
ns, *paysage*, noise, words,
en composers and *regisseurs*
each other better, there
ter films.

* * *

nown to the world outside,
Sergei M. Eisenstein. Those
know him for "Potemkin"
Days That Shook the World"
nd New" may know the ab-
Thunder Over Mexico" which
nerated some verbal thun-
Eisenstein enthusiasts and
s.
istory of cinema, Eisenstein
orded as the first to ponder
æsthetic regulations. Unlike
ors in other lands, he does
upon the gift of intuition
a picture, for he resorts to
, systematic arrangement
er logic. The phrase, "Social-
," passes his lips often and
reiterating the necessity of
ow the individual exists in
society.
n sits in his one-room resi-
he crowded city of Moscow,
by hundreds of volumes.
izes the jackets of some re-
ican publications, an entire
of books about and by James
ere are books on costume,
cs, music; there are the
oks of commentary, philoso-
stein's taste has great range,
for varied information is
incorporates his learning in
g, for he and other Russian
believe cinema an art which
other arts, with a margin
s own intrinsic qualities. To
peculiarly cinematic trait is

n's films have been charac-
bold singular sequences of
curious juxtapositions and
s which by their cumulative
d up a strong climax. For
are two ingredients in a
hot, and *montage*. The shot
e scene; *montage* is the con-
h results by showing two
e mutual influence one has
ther, the collision of ideas ex-
ontage is not a mere series
strung along at random; it
ive, it is active, and the ele-
mpact is of primary impor-
ntage creates the dynamics.
e shot were a purse, and the
r of grasping hands, the idea
ould be impressed on the on-
hout actually portraying the
stealing. The theme of joy
worked up by a number of
ons, raindrops and drought-

parched fields, hard work and medal of merit, isolation and acquisition of friends. Eisenstein does not tell the idea but suggests it. The episodes gain depth and they vary with the ordinary chain of scenes as contrapuntal composition varies with simple melody.

Naturally the adaptation of stage plays to the screen precluded such handling and the energetic qualities of cinema are accordingly lost. The advent of sound in motion pictures was naturally a serious impediment to the progress of *montage*. Music and the spoken word must now be contended with.

In literature there is one counterpart to this cinematic method; it is the method of James Joyce. Eisenstein calls him the "Balzac of today" and finds Joyce a writer of great insight into social motives. His sentences, telescoped words, seemingly outlandish sequences relate to *montage*. Due, however, to his bourgeois environment he is incapable of attaining a dynamic result, so Eisenstein believes. Joyce depicts records, results, observations, rather than the actual process of development of the human being.

Eisenstein's next film, which he will not begin to shoot until January, is to be entitled "Moscow." It will reveal the genealogy of the worker traced down the ages from feudal times. Typical moments in history will be shown against the queer mixture of the Moscow environment. The film will show the evolution of the worker and will culminate with his elevated position today. Moscow itself will provide him with abundant material. He will work in the city, directly from the historical spots. No *papier-mâché*.

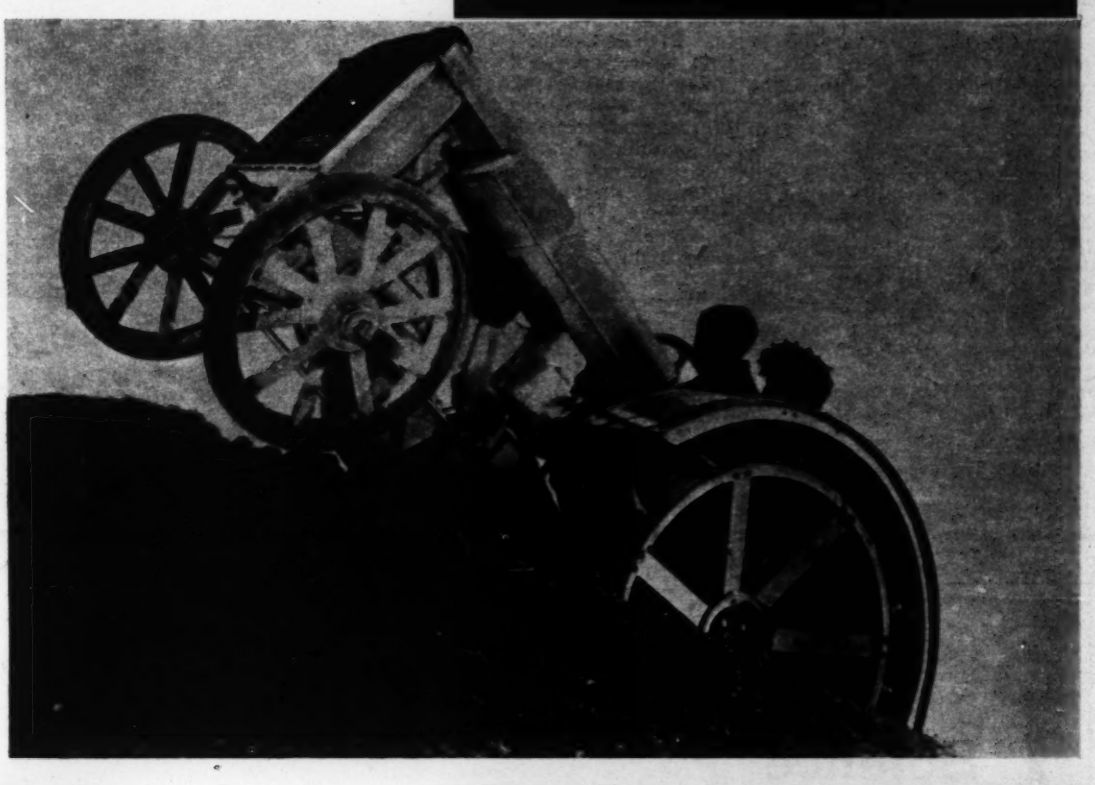
* * *

At the moment there seems to be a mutual disinterest so far as Hollywood and Moscow are concerned. Eisenstein's precipitous departure and return to the fold has demonstrated the incompatibility. His statements and writings confirm his belief that he can work and expand cinematic ideas only in the environment of the Soviet Union.

No doubt Hollywood has unwittingly assimilated Russian ideas. The theory of *montage* may not be understood entirely, but it has entered into the process of film building. If the Russians would look at some recent American films, they would be astonished at the subtleties often evinced by the appropriate impact of one scene on another. Hollywood is learning, after many years, that there may be beauty in the midst of crudity, awkwardness, poverty; the Russians have taught us that there is an inexhaustible supply of ideas and emotional content in the life of plain folk.

The propaganda included in the Russian films is naturally a fare not palatable to people of other countries. The social responsibilities of a Soviet film director are unique to the political system. America is at the opposite pole, nourishing individuality, encouraging a quite personal and independent expression. Nevertheless, the Russians have indicated that Americans meet their ideas on occasion by producing such films as "Cabin in the Cotton" and "Gabriel Over the White House."

In the backstage of cinema production, there is much, so much, that Hollywood can learn from Russia. There is no hero worship, whatever, of screen actors, no hierarchy, no artificial superiority resulting from fabulous salaries and outlandish publicity. Russia is free of movie lore, scandal, vulgar legend. At the Cinema Club we saw the performers of major and minor rôles walking, arms locked, chatting amiably. They were dressed in cotton garments and cotton hosiery, and were seriously occupied with study, lectures, rehearsals. The utter lack of artificial values, of pomposity and glamour, was refreshing. The actor is a worker, no more, no less, and he is made to feel his obligations to a job well done.



—Sovfoto

(Upper Right) Sergei Eisenstein, Another Outstanding Director.

●

—Sovfoto

(Center) Scene From the Soviet Film Play "Old and New."

●

—Courtesy Experimental Cinema

(Left) Maria, a Character in "Que Viva Mexico!"

●

—Sovfoto

(Right) The Women Watch in "Ten Days That Shook the World."

Among the New Books

Robert E. Lee, as Man and as Administrator

R. E. Lee: A Biography, by Douglas Southall Freeman. Vols. 1 and 2. New York: Scribner. $7.50.

Lee: West Point and Lexington, by Walter Creigh Preston. Yellow Springs, Ohio: The Antioch Press. $2.

ROBERT E. LEE, the soldier, ended his military career at Appomattox. Robert E. Lee, the man, lives on and grows in interest with the passing years.

These are the two outstanding facts brought out by Dr. Freeman, but his biography is no panegyric. It lacks the rhapsodic phrases to which southern ears have been accustomed since the close of the war between the states. Missing, too, are the harsh criticisms once so common in other sections of the country. Dr. Freeman of Richmond, president of the Southern Historical Society, active member of the Virginia Historical Society and the American Historical Association, is an historical truth seeker, and is therefore neither a hero worshiper nor an iconoclast. The impartial historian is evident in all he writes.

In writing of a military leader it is essential that intelligent and comprehensive treatment be given the military phases of that leader's career. This Dr. Freeman has done, and done well. He shows a mastery of his facts, and so marshals those facts as to present a concrete and definite picture. He gives necessary details, but does not crowd his canvas. Moreover, in dealing with Lee's campaigns he follows the policy laid down in his foreword—he sticks to Lee's viewpoint at the time of the event. This makes for simplicity and clarity.

* * *

While the military student will be one of Dr. Freeman's debtors for these first two volumes of the Lee biography, there is no glorification of war. And always in writing of Lee, the soldier, the biographer is presenting also Lee, the man.

Beginning with a brief sketch of his subject's ancestry, Dr. Freeman gives us glimpses of "Light-Horse Harry" Lee of Revolutionary fame, and of Mrs. Lee, who, while keeping her love for husband to the last, did not fail to make use of his improvident ways as lessons for her sons. From their mother the young Lees learned order, thrift, the high value of honor—qualities R. E. Lee was to carry all through his life.

With Dr. Freeman we follow Lee through his impoverished childhood, and through his four years at West Point, and we get a peep inside the scenes in his courtship of Mary Custis, and their marriage, and see him as a wise and devoted father to his children. We are with him when as a young officer of engineers he fights the Mississippi River in a successful effort to save the young city of St. Louis, and watch him through the years of monotony and frustration that precede the Mexican War. We see him in the Mexican War, where he gained the admiration and friendship of General Scott, who, when the war between the states became certain, was to urge the federal authorities in Washington to make Lee the commander of the Union forces.

The dramatic crisis of Lee's life comes when he has to choose between serving with the army to which he has given the best years of his life and his duty to Virginia, his beloved native State. Dr. Freeman feels this drama, and brings it out with sympathy and understanding.

Lee's devotion to what he believes to be his duty is always coequal with his sense of justice, that strict sense of justice which leads him to risk his whole career to defend General Scott when that pompous old warrior is subjected to the fire of politicians who fear his ambitions for the White House.

Dr. Freeman endeavors always to show Lee as he was. Few military leaders can be blamed for over-amiability, for too much gentleness. Dr. Freeman shows that these two qualities cost Lee much in his career. Another flaw Dr. Freeman does not overlook is Lee's hesitancy in meeting and combating the wiles of the politician. But the characteristics always uppermost in this portrait of Robert E. Lee are his honesty, his simplicity, his straightforward directness, his justice and his loyalty to duty.

Much new material has gone into the making of this biography, which is written in a style as simple and direct as the character of the subject.

Dr. Preston deals almost solely with Lee's life as a cadet at West Point, and later, as superintendent of the Military Academy, and with his closing work as head and leader of the university in Lexington, Va.

Dr. Preston throws new light on one point in Lee's career about which there has been much disputing. Admirers have asserted that the Confederate chieftain went through West Point without a single demerit—a statement anyone familiar with the discipline of the Military Academy finds it hard to credit. Dr. Preston presents what appears to be a most convincing case for his hero. He got his information direct from the official register of the acadamy, from post orders and similar military documents, and from letters from officers and classmates of Lee.

* * *

In his zeal on behalf of his biographical subject, Dr. Preston may seem to lay himself open to attack when he takes up Lee as superintendent of West Point, for there are repeated indications of a certain anxiousness on the part of Lee to please everyone which is not always in exact conformity to that strict enforcement of discipline called for by his military responsibilities and duties. But it was, at worst, an amiable weakness, and certainly Lee as superintendent seems to have been beloved by all officers and cadets under his command.

The bulk of the little book, however, is justly devoted to Lee's tasks and achievements as president of Washington University—later to be called Washington and Lee—then emerging with painful steps and slow from the despair and futility of four years of war. How Lee met those difficulties, how he surmounted them, and how he carried the institution into a wider field of real usefulness to Virginia, and to the reunited nation, makes a thrilling record. Dr. Preston notes that Lee founded at this university the first school of journalism in the United States. But that is only one of the praiseworthy ventures undertaken and successfully carried out while he was the head of Washington and Lee.

Perhaps the best thing that can be said of Dr. Preston's little volume is that it gives to the reader a new and more vivid picture of a true American—a character that belongs by right to the whole country, and not to any one state or section.

MAGRUDER GORDON MAURY

Synthesis of America

The Folks, by Ruth Suckow. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.

RUTH SUCKOW'S new novel, "The Folks," is an honest and courageous attempt to compound a synthesis of twentieth-century America. The composition contains little of history, which figures so largely in the work of several English novelists who have essayed a picture of the last 30 years — Alec Waugh, Lance Sieveking and others—and we should hardly know from Miss Suckow's pages that there had ever been a woman suffrage movement, a trial of prohibition, or even a World War. Though it is startling to see how little politics or world affairs affect the life of her representative family and community, her book is undeniably genuine social history. The nucleus of the chronicle is a microcosm called the Ferguson family. The father and mother, their children, kindred and neighbors, their church, business and school associates form a typical midwestern town. In her synthesis of America Miss Suckow has chosen as her principal scene Iowa, which she knows best. Geographically, the story covers much of the continent as members of the family go from Iowa to New York, the Southwest and California. Racially, it illustrates the composite character of the American people. Fred Ferguson, the father, is of Scottish descent, a prudent, conscientious small-town banker and family man. His wife is the daughter of German farmers in Ohio. Of their children, the eldest son marries a schoolmate whose grandparents transplanted New England traditions to their Iowan home and impressed them on their family. One of the Ferguson girls marries the grandson of a Michigan lumber dealer and moves to California. The other girl breaks loose, samples Greenwich Village and is absorbed in cosmopolitan New York. The youngest boy shocks his parents by introducing to them a Communist bride, the child of Russian immigrants.

Throughout its impressive length the story does not flag in realistic, sympathetic, unrepetitive detail. It is really four stories, one for each of the Ferguson children, with a fifth story, that of the father and mother, running through them all, unifying them, and giving them value.

This new novel is the most important, for amplitude and variety, yet written by an author whose work has from the first commanded respect.

Elegy, Biography and Novel

My Shadow as I Pass, by Sybil Bolitho. New York: Viking. $2.50.

ALL WHO KNEW William Bolitho's work, either as that of a columnist in the old New York World or as that of the author of "Twelve Against the Gods," will need no further incentive to read Sybil Bolitho's "My Shadow as I Pass" than word that it is, in a measure and in novel form, a biography of her husband. All who begin the book, whether they are acquainted with Bolitho's writings or not, will be held by the intensity of this woman's record of her love, her bereavement and her final victory over despair.

Ostensibly Mrs. Bolitho has told the story of John and Helen Carey, but in many respects the Careys are the Bolithos. The strange, stormy life of John Carey, his hardships and ambitions, the scorn he wore as a protective shell, his achievements and the joy he felt in his Provençal estate, and the mishap that took him off three years ago in his early thirties, we may believe stand for the hitherto unwritten story of a real but enigmatic man about whom many legends have arisen. To those who knew Bolitho only through his column he was a writer of unusual variety, color, wealth of experience and originality of thought. To those who knew him personally he was a mystery. From Mrs. Bolitho's book we get a picture of a poor boy in South Africa, son of the pastor of a struggling congregation of Plymouth Brethren, member of a family ever slipping deeper into penury and obscurity. The boy sold newspapers, worked as a day laborer, stole time to go to school, and through the favor of a distant cousin, who was a bishop, studied at an Anglican seminary. He finally got a college degree, stoked his passage to England, and arrived there in time to take part in the war. In the trenches his experience was horrifying beyond even the common run.

When Bolitho—or John Carey—met the girl who became his wife he was a rising journalist in London. She was English-born, of Viennese and Baltic ancestry, with a background of culture and ease. She helped him out of some of his shyness and misanthropy. After a New York interval they lived in the south of France, where he tended the garden he loved, and wrote. In the midst of their happiness and their great plans for the future his career was cut short by an automobile accident in Marseilles.

How much of that history is William Bolitho's and not just John Carey's there is no sure way of knowing. It is, of course, a carefully composed piece of writing, not literally a biography. This is sure, that there are extracts from Bolitho's notes and letters and passages based on his theories of life as expressed in his writings. The combination of fiction and of intimate, poignant personal history has required delicate handling. For this task Mrs. Bolitho's sense of beauty and dignity has been adequate.

Verses of a V. A. D.

Poems of the War and After, by Vera Brittain. New York: Macmillan. $1.25.

THIS BRIEF VOLUME of poems, the majority of which were written during the World War, will make little appeal to the vigorous post-war generation, to whom the gray deadness of those four lost years, with fitful, ghastly holocausts by night, are but the stuff of plays and movietones.

To satisfy the readers of her autobiographical novel—"Testament of Youth"—Miss Brittain has collected her "Verses of a V. A. D.," simple, descriptive lyrics of the shadowy meetings and partings of lovers and of friends; long hours in hospital wards; quick-snatched interludes of civilization between; and has weighted them with the leaden conclusions of the after years, bereft of youth's fair hopes "no future can restore." Heavy with a fatalistic resignation which reminds us all too realistically of the things she has left out, her lines are the more suitable for her theme. There are no drumbeats, no "Tipperary" songs, no flaming fireworks in her verses. The very language is repressed, chill-fingered, dull.

While the war continues to dominate the thought in the later poems they are a little surer of themselves, a little more lifelike in tone. Perhaps the two entitled "Married Love" and "Compensation" stand out as most indicative of a renewed spark.

P. P. S.

Additional book reviews appear daily on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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BOSTON

Professor Wilson Traces 'Hamlet' Back to Shakespeare

The Manuscript of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and the Problems of Its Transmission. By J. Dover Wilson. New York: Macmillan. Two volumes, $4.50.

ON THE COMPLETION of the comedies in the "New" Cambridge edition of Shakespeare Mr. Dover Wilson's co-editor, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, withdrew from the undertaking, and Mr. Wilson now confronts alone the heavy task of editing the tragedies. He plunges in boldly, choosing the most difficult of all the texts for his first job. Behind him he has not only the general experience gained from other texts but years of special study of the *"Hamlet"* problem and also the particular training gained when he edited the magnificent Cranach edition of this play.

In the volumes devoted to the comedies the most interesting and the freshest contribution made by Dr. Wilson was the "Note of the Copy," that is an inquiry into the problem of the transmission of the text from the author's manuscript to the form, or forms, in which it appeared in print, with a verdict as to the comparative worth and reliability of rival versions in the case of those plays that appeared in quarto form before the publication of the First Folio. But a similar inquiry conducted on the same scale in the case of *"Hamlet"* would have expanded the editorial matter beyond all practical limits in the actual edition of the play. Therefore Mr. Wilson has chosen to publish this part of his researches in separate form as prolegomena to the edition which is to appear this autumn.

* * *

The problem which he seeks to solve is: What kind of text or texts lay behind the quarto version of 1605 and the folio version of 1623? To state it thus is to imply at once, as is the case, that Mr. Wilson sets aside the pirated version of 1603 as an unauthorized memorial reconstruction whose readings are of value only when they confirm a reading in one or the other of the texts in good standing. To take one example. In the folio Hamlet's last speech to Horatio begins, "O good Horatio," but in the quarto text: "O God, Horatio." The quarto of 1603 has: "O fie, Horatio," which confirms the reading of 1605 because it shows that the person responsible for the pirated version remembered that on the stage there was an exclamation at this point, though he forgot what the exclamation was. Consequently in Mr. Wilson's forthcoming edition we shall read "O God, Horatio" instead of the familiar "O good Horatio."

This is but one of many innovations which, though startling at first, are warranted by the quarto of 1605. We shall find that the drowning Ophelia sings snatches not of old tunes but of "old lauds," that Hamlet's flesh is not "too, too solid" but "too, too sullied" (by a slight emendation of the printed "sallied" which restores a beautiful reading, perhaps challengeable at first but appropriate to the context and enriching the figure of speech). Not text only but stage-directions are to be changed, thus recovering subtleties of Shakespeare's intentions. Thus, on Hamlet's first appearance, the folio, following a text established by someone conscious of the ranks and degrees of a royal court, lists the Prince immediately after the King and Queen; but the text of 1605 places him last of all the courtiers who come upon the stage, thus most impressively setting his black-cloaked figure against the brilliant company that has assembled.

But what is the relation between the texts of 1605 and 1623? Until that question is answered an editor of the play cannot adjudicate between their rival claims nor decide which to select as the basis for his own reconstruction of "what Shakespeare really wrote." (We must remember that we have to do here not with a few but with more than a thousand places in the play where there are rival readings, some of almost equal merit, and

J. DOVER WILSON

with omissions now from one text and now from the other, and carelessness and corruptions and downright nonsense that must be corrected).

Within the space at our command we cannot so much as summarize the course of Mr. Wilson's argument, but we can make a brief report of his conclusions. The text of 1603 is, as we have already said, what is technically known as a memorial reconstruction without authority save in special cases. The folio text of 1623 is based upon the prompt-book of the theater which was transcribed from the author's manuscript. But it was not that prompt-book that was used by the compositors of the folio; between it and them stood a second transcript made by someone familiar—too familiar—with the text of the play, someone who (probably unconsciously) relied upon his memory instead of always following the manuscript before him line by line. Thus, behind the folio text lies this transcript and behind that the prompt-copy with all the changes, the condensations and the slight additions effected in the theater; and this prompt-copy in turn contained errors due to the copyist's misreading of the author's manuscript. We have also to take into account errors committed by the printers of the folio and unwarranted corrections of errors, real or supposed, introduced by the proof-readers of 1622.

* * *

When once a fair copy had been made for theatrical use the author's original was of much less value and would be available for printing-house purposes. This is the manuscript which, in Mr. Wilson's opinion, was used by the compositors of the quarto of 1605. Such a conclusion brings us very close to Shakespeare. Unfortunately, however, the printing was done in a very slipshod fashion and many errors crept in, some of which remained, others of which were corrected by a proofreader. So we have to do not only with a printer but with the guesswork of a corrector who was grappling with a very difficult autograph. Moreover, printer and corrector seem occasionally to have resorted to the pirated text of 1603 when Shakespeare's handwriting was undecipherable.

The upshot of the matter is that Mr. Wilson's forthcoming text will depart from the long established editorial tradition of reliance upon the folio and will take the text of 1605 as its basis. The arguments by which Mr. Wilson has arrived at this decision are complex and the evidence, though marshaled with great skill, consists of an overwhelming amount of minute detail. But the discussion makes a fascinating piece of literary detective work and is of much more than academic interest. For we have to do with the greatest play in the world.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

Sociology for Children

Hans Sees the World, by Lisa Tetzner. New York: Covici-Friede. $2.

ON ABOUT THE SAME ground that "Gulliver's Travels" is sometimes catalogued as a children's book, Lisa Tetzner's "Hans Sees the World" may be admitted to the list of reading for the young. Not that one would venture to compare the story of little Hans and his marvelous rabbit friend to Dean Swift's masterpiece, in scope or significance, or in fury, but like "Gulliver's Travels" it carries under an ingenious and engrossing fantasy a weight of disillusionment.

On the surface, "Hans Sees the World" is a fairy tale about a poor German boy who went out to get bread for his mother and brothers and sisters, and before his quest was ended went around the world in the company of an invaluable rabbit named Trillewipp. Children will certainly be in raptures over Trillewipp's accomplishments, particularly his ability to take off his ears and use them for airplane propellers. The versatile ears are, indeed, the making of the plot, and Trillewipp himself belongs to the same literary species as the March Hare and Benjamin Bunny.

We have here, however, something more than a fairy tale. The jacket says that the book is "designed to give a child his first clear-eyed vision of the world of today." It is really an indictment, if not of mankind like the savage Dean's, at least of the way mankind lives. Hans in his search for bread found that bread could not be had without money. He found that the greater part of the money was in the hands of a few, like the munition-manufacturing father of his young American friend, Bill, and that the vast majority of the world's population worked hard and had little. He saw children forced to toil in factories, and wily men tricking the innocent. In America, in Africa, China, and even in frozen Greenland he found fundamental injustices.

It may or may not be significant that the place where the children—Hans and his two boy companions, American Bill and Eskimo Kag-sagsuk—saw the most contentment was in a Children's Home in modern Russia.

Trillewipp's suggestion was that Hans give up being a human and join the rabbits, who seemed to manage things better. But Hans said no. In spite of hard work and small pay, Hans wanted to remain a human, in order to make things better. So there is a moral and a gleam of hope.

The book carries its weight gracefully. Nevertheless, for all its delightful absurdities and the simple, easy fashion in which the story seems to tell itself, it is hard to see how a child can fail to be saddened by it.

A Decade of Revolution

A Decade of Revolution, 1789-1799, by Crane Brinton. New York: Harper. $3.75.

CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN historical scholarship, ably represented by experts in their special fields, is making available for the public a new survey of modern European history in a series of twenty volumes edited by Prof. W. L. Langer of Harvard University. We are informed that these volumes, designed for the general reader and student, are more than a mere political-military narrative punctuated with dates. Nor has the project been cast into the limited parcels of national history. Wherever possible, emphasis has been made on larger forces common to all European civilization.

Crane Brinton's "A Decade of Revolution, 1789-1799," which is Volume XII in this "Rise of Modern Europe" series, fulfills the program summarized above with the impetus of a vigorous and fresh style. The ample footnotes substantiating every quotation and controversial point are always welcome and give a final stamp of authority to the work. For the student there is an enlightening essay on historiography and an elaborate bibliography in the form of an appendix.

* * *

The exposition brings to the American reader the latest currents of thought on the period from the writings of twentieth century French scholars. There is less emphasis on Taine than one might expect to find and the allusions to Aulard's school of economic history are many. Cochin is mentioned as its ablest representative. Mathiez is evidently too stanch a Montagnard to deserve implicit faith.

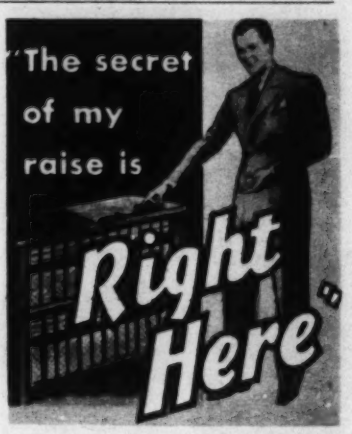
At the outset we encounter the first important question: "Why did the constitutional monarchy fall after three short years of experiment . . . ?" Evidence is adduced tending to show that the first three Assemblies failed chiefly for lack of able leaders (the King, Mirabeau and La-Fayette are shown to have been inept to dominate the situation), and for lack of a concerted program. Besides these negative causes there were the positive blunders of the Assemblies, such as the clergy reform which brought the growingly insistent Jacobin "pressure groups" all the more to the front.

* * *

It becomes apparent that the author is going to steer a middle course between Aulard and Taine when he writes: "The Revolution seen exclusively as the product of definite, worldly, realistic, economic aims, or exclusively as a noble crusade to realize in France a Utopia synthesized from the writings of the 'philosophes,' is a pure myth.",

The other powers of western Europe are not neglected in the scenes from this "Decade of Revolution," but the spotlight is usually focused on France. The author reminds us that de Tocqueville was perhaps the first modern historian to show that, ironically enough, the Revolution gave France a concentration of power in the central government which the Capetions, Valois and Bourbons had never known. The new régime supplied a framework which made France "perhaps the most completely unified great nation in the world today."

Harcourt Brace are the American publishers of J. L. Hammond's "C. P. Scott of the Manchester Guardian," the English edition of which (Bell) was reviewed Sept. 1 in The Christian Science Monitor.



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Beating Battleships Into Plowshares

By Lauren S. McCready

NOT FAR FROM the famous Forth bridge in Scotland there is a great naval dockyard where many British warships are based. Warships are not the only thing to be seen here, however, and a visitor will soon come upon a series of dry-docks. Filling some of these are monstrous things which resemble nothing if not huge, rounded, rusty brown beetles, or perhaps caterpillars. But they are far from being beetles or caterpillars, for each brown mass was once a powerful battleship of the Kaiser's fleet. In each hulk lying there bottom side up lies a tale.

At the end of the World War Germany had to surrender her navy, and the ships reluctantly steamed to the appointed spot at Scapa Flow, far up to the north of Scotland. Although the ships arrived safely, they never steamed out again, for before the Allies took them over, the sea-cocks of each ship were opened by the remaining German skeleton crews on board and the ships sank at their anchors to the bottom of Scapa Flow. So it was that the Allies lost their rich prize.

It was no use to cry for, as the saying goes, "the applecart had been upset" and the ships lay on the sea bottom. They were slowly forgotten until about 1925, when an enterprising firm of Scottish shipbreakers conceived the idea of salvaging the old battleships. Many thousands of tons of valuable steel and bronze were in those ships. After obtaining the right to work on them, divers were sent down to patch and plug all holes and openings in the first ship. This done, they pumped air inside which displaced the water within until at last the hull rose, bottom up, to the surface.

Only the most powerful tugs could handle such a mass, and it so happened that only the Germans had these. So German tugs, one of which was captained by a man who fought during the war on the ship he was now towing, towed the ship 240 miles to the dockyard. As the ship went under the Forth bridge extra tugs and great precautions were needed lest the ship break loose and drift into one of the bridge's piers.

At the dockyard, where the shipbreakers had arranged for permission to work, the ship was carefully brought into position and blocked up with great piles of timbers. Water was pumped from the dock, leaving the barnacled battleship entirely exposed. Although rust and green seaweed covered everything, the rust had not eaten at all deeply and only a relatively thin layer covered all the steel. Should you have gone into the dismal, slippery insides of the ship, walking on the ceilings of all the rooms and passageways, you would have found everything smelling very damp and not too nice.

As soon as the dock was dry, men commenced cutting at the top. The top, however, was actually the ship's bottom for as all those ships sank, with the exception of the Hindenburg, the heavy armor plate turned them over and they were salvaged in that position. The men used powerful acetylene cutting torches, burning through the steel as though it were but tin. Quickly the intense flame would burn and melt off a heavy rudder, or a thick propeller shaft, whereupon a great crane would hoist the metal away for sorting. When the ship had been a third cut away, it looked as though some kind of metal-eating giant had eaten a great bite out and all the passageways and rooms were visible. Everything was very strange in appearance because of the rust, jagged edges all round, and the fact that the whole thing was upside down. Bit by bit the men cut away with their torches until there just was no more ship left.

But with the cutting apart of the ship, and all of the many others which followed that first one, the story is only half told. There remained on hand from each ship some 20,000 tons of valuable iron, steel, brass and bronze to be sold. That is where Metal Industries, Ltd., the shipbreakers, made their money. After everything was carefully sorted, the common grade of steel plate was sold to such industries as made things like steel rails, which might be laid anywhere from Spain to Mongolia. Of the better grade steel, much went to automobile manufacturers whose cars might be sent anywhere in the world. The excellent steel in the armor plate and big guns went to toolmakers, shipbuilders and engine makers. Not a little, strangely enough, went back to Germany. Brass went to such people as clockmakers, small parts makers, instrument makers, and automobile radiator makers. The bronze from the heavy propellers and gun fittings went to other ship propeller makers, bell makers, perhaps, and other industries which use bronze. Nothing was thrown away—everything was used or sold.

This was the end of the wartime German fleet, for all the ships sunk at Scapa Flow were raised, with the exception of a few of the smaller vessels which are still being worked on. Surely there never was a greater example of turning "swords into plowshares."

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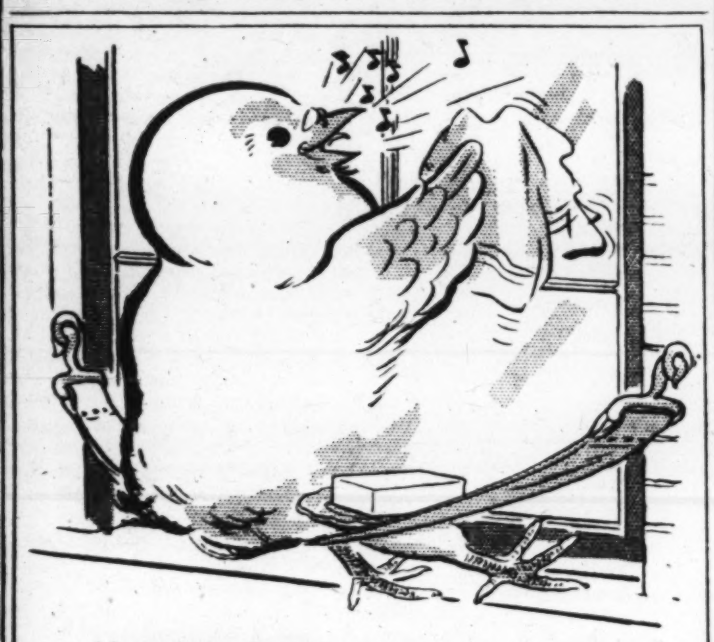

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Ducks or Dogs . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Janet Mabie has extolled the virtues and the charms of both dogs and cats in her articles in the Monitor. [See page 4 in Weekly Magazine section for Aug. 8.] Never having had either, I cannot gainsay any of her points. My only desire is to add another possibility in case there may be some who are not as yet committed to any taste, or who may be looking for something different in pets! For I would choose ducks!

My case for ducks rests upon personal experience. Brownie and Beauty came to me when they were so tiny that they had to be fed milk from a doll's bottle. I was a little girl of 6 when a farmer appeared at the door with two baby ducks which "he was selling at a bargain—only two for a quarter." My mother, who had successfully resisted both dogs and cats, completely capitulated and immediately purchased them.

For the first few weeks the ducks lay in state in a basket in the house, where they were the center of much attention and admiration. When they outgrew their basket, they were placed in a luxurious pen, into which they proudly waddled. Their quacks of approval brought joy to my father, whose ability as a carpenter had been taxed to the utmost in building this pen!

Somehow I formed the habit of chasing them around their pen before they retired, and so they absolutely refused to enter until they had been run around several times. Once in a while it was necessary for my father to perform this rite. How he loathed it! The ducks knew it, and they would dash around and around the pen, with my portly father puffing after them, muttering strangely. Then Brownie and Beauty would quack their loudest, which always brought the neighbors to their windows to see the "Judge," as my father was called, "put his ducks to bed." Furiously my father would renew the chase, and at last, utterly exhausted, with wounded pride, he would start to go, at which signal the ducks calmly waddled into their pen and quietly lay down to sleep!

In addition to their virtues of responsibility and humor, they possessed constancy. When all of us children went swimming, Brownie and Beauty had to go too! Even though they must have longed to see how far they could swim, they always stayed close to our side, quacking loudly if we ventured too far. Only once did they stray from their chosen path of duty.

A flock of wild ducks were riding the waves away out from the shore. They kept trying to lure Brownie and Beauty. At last they yielded to the suggestions of their wild relations and started out to sea! Everyone called and called, but they went right on, and soon they were out of sight.

But when we were at dinner, a faint pecking came at the kitchen window from which they were accustomed to be fed, and when I went to the door, there stood Brownie and Beauty, looking very ashamed. They did not even quack.

Thanksgiving was approaching. My mother began to suggest the possibilities of roast duck for the occasion. I doubt if she would have ever carried out her threat, but the ducks were a problem, for we were moving into an apartment, and despite Brownie and Beauty's charms, there was no room for them in a small apartment. But Brownie and Beauty solved the problem of a new home. Just before we were ready to move, a farmer in passing noticed the ducks and was attracted by their evident superiority of appearance and intelligence. They were so fine and fat, who could resist their appeal? But even better, this man had a duck farm and actually realized their merits. He was simply delighted to be able to have them for his farm, and we were pleased to know that they would have such a suitable home. So Brownie and Beauty left us, but their path of glory did not end there, as they brought honor and fame to their new owner, for their own little ducks took many prizes at the state fairs.

Do you blame me for singing pæans to ducks! Faithful as dogs, clever and knowing as cats, interesting as people, what more need be said for them?

Every time I hear the familiar "Quack, quack," I remember Brownie and Beauty, who were such adorable and interesting pets, and I feel perfectly safe in advising anyone to "choose ducks"!

ELIZABETH BROWN.
Seattle, Wash.

Today's Contributors . . .

J. MORITZ BONN is a German economist of wide international experience. In addition to professorial chairs in Germany and his present post in England, he has held visiting professorships at Cornell University and the Universities of California and Wisconsin, and served as lecturer in the Geneva School of International Studies.

MARJORIE SHULER recently returned from a vacation in Bermuda. Today's article and another which will appear shortly are among the fruits of her holiday.

DEMAREE BESS, now the Monitor's correspondent in Moscow, was formerly stationed in the Far East.

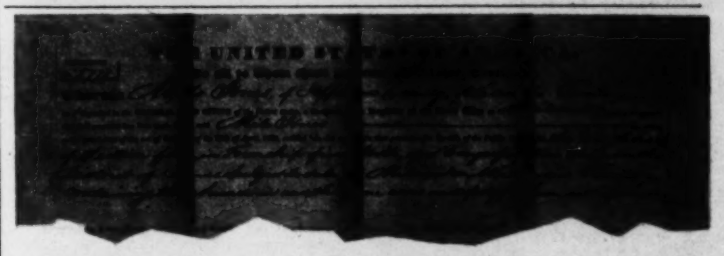
JANET MABIE wrote about cats and dogs in the Magazine Section for Aug. 8. Today it's mostly dogs.

DONOVAN RICHARDSON is the Monitor's chief editorial writer.

DOROTHY ADLOW recently returned from Russia, where she made a special study of the fine arts under the Soviet régime.

LAUREN S. MCCREADY, a student of engineering in New York University, worked his way on a Spanish freighter to Europe last summer and, after a tour on the Continent, found this story in Scotland.

CARLETON P. REX describes himself as "a self-appointed ambassador, without portfolio, to the Court of Nature."



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The Old Jones Farm House

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"FIVE CRUISES IN ONE"

Canadian Pacific

A Little Talk of the Right Kind

By Carleton P. Rex

It is June in the Minnesota woods—not the forests of virgin pine such as existed 50 years ago, but the same vast stretches of rolling country studded with countless lakes and clothed in a fresh, new beauty. For now the birches cover the hills and fill the valleys.

We top a hill, canoe balanced on shoulders. I slide from under the yoke and gently set the canoe down.

We sit down to rest, but not for long. Suddenly, not 30 feet away, there is a sound of whining and whimpering. It sounds like a family of hungry pups; but pups, that is, regular doggy pups, do not live away out in the wilds. Perhaps they're wolf pups and are registering a protest because their parents have failed to bring the groceries on time. We'll have to investigate. But then, on second thought, we realize that wolf pups are far too smart to air their family differences where we could hear them; being entirely uncivilized, they don't believe in advertising. There's only one other woods creature, as far as I know, that whimpers like a pup and that isn't any kind of a pup at all, and that is a mother partridge with a brood.

My companions remain motionless while I walk carefully toward the sound. The whimpering grows more violent; I can see the very spot from which it comes, but I can't see the whimperer herself. She's indistinguishable from her background, but she's right there in front of me, broadcasting by remote control to her many progeny that she doesn't like my looks, my antecedents or my consequents, and that any chick that moves or peeps will most assuredly get pecked at the first auspicious moment after the danger is passed—if it ever is. I keep on at a snail's pace, brushing the ground where each foot is to go so as not to crush accidentally an invisible, downy chick the size of a large cherry—and I am all set for the explosion when the mother "takes off." That is the only way to describe the incredible roar of a partridge's wings as it leaves the ground. Even when you're expecting it, your heart skips a few beats or tries to scoot up the inside of your neck and hide behind your Adam's apple.

Of course, I am expecting the customary mother partridge tactics, which never fail to arouse my interest and admiration. She will usually run or flop along the ground dragging one wing, which she is very anxious to have me believe is utterly useless, and she will stay just out of reach of my methodical pursuit until she has led me a safe distance away from her brood; then, with a derisive roar from her wings, she will fly away, still in the opposite direction from her chicks, to rejoin them in a few moments by taking a circuitous route.

But this time things are different. Mother partridge starts flopping away as usual; then stops, confused; then rushes at me and flings herself upon my moccasin, beating it in a frenzy with her body and wings. She appears to be fighting me with incredible ferocity, yet the brilliant eye which stares up at me from the ground is not filled with ferocity, but with stark, unutterable fear; not for herself, but for her chicks. Instantly I realize what is the matter—I had blundered into the very midst of her scattered family when, with noiseless moccasins, I had eased the canoe over the brow of the hill in advance of the other members of the party. She can't lead me away from her family without leading me through them, or onto them.

Remembering that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," I start talking to her in a low voice and remain perfectly still. I say something very definite about the situation, and presently, she understands perfectly my meaning even if the words are meaningless to her. Her brilliant, staring eye now looks up from my toe without any fear. She stands erect and motionless beside my foot and looks at me intently for fully half a minute, and then, without even moving away, calls her brood to her. From all directions they come, fearless because their mother is entirely without fear.

Several have been crouching close to me, and one, hidden from a view of his mother by my moccasin, scales the dizzy heights of my instep with the digging in of tiny toes and the fluttering of tiny wings, and with a look of triumphant self-importance, flings himself off into space on the other side and lands right side up, in approved partridge style. I'm just one of the family now, apparently, or perhaps merely the "negligible male." At any rate, we're all standing round in a huddle, but I'm not on to the signals yet, for while several nice, juicy grubs are uncovered and distributed in my very presence, I'm not offered a single one, though I feel that my conduct has been irreproachable. So our paths finally separate, but the pleasure of our meeting has remained, for me, at least. I have never heard of another instance in which a mother partridge actually called her brood into the very presence of that which she had believed, only a few moments before, to be a deadly enemy. It just goes to show what a little talk, of the right kind, will do among friends—and partridges.

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DANISH HENS, Alaskan salmon, and American secondhand typewriters head the list of commodities covered in the United States Department of Commerce's October reports from foreign and domestic trade representatives.

A report from Mr. Paul H. Pearson, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Copenhagen, emphasizes the outstanding rôle which the hen plays in Denmark's economic system.

Ever since the Danish farming system was changed from vegetable to animal production, the number of hens in the country has increased steadily. A census taken last year showed that there were 12,333,000 hens in Denmark over six months of age, compared with 10,544,000 in 1929. Egg production in 1933 was estimated at 74,000,000 score, compared with 63,000,000 score in the earlier year.

The development of egg production in Denmark has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in egg exports. For several years past, eggs have ranked in third place in Danish agricultural exports. In 1933, the total number of eggs shipped abroad amounted to 53,500,000 score, of which 38,000,000 score were fresh eggs and the remainder preserved. Great Britain is the chief market for Danish eggs, taking approximately 70 per cent of total exports in 1933; Germany is the second most important outlet, accounting for 23 per cent in that year, the report stated.

Danish producers, merchants and exporters of eggs are banded together in an organization known as "the Danish Farmers' Coöperative Egg Export Association," with local branches throughout the country. Every local branch has a special egg collector, who several times a week calls to collect the eggs. The eggs are then taken to the packing station, where they are graded, candled, and stamped and packed for export. According to a government decree, all eggs shipped to Great Britain have to be packed either in flat cases holding thirty-six score in two layers and stuffed with excelsior, or in boxes containing eighteen score in cardboard frames, the Trade Commissioner reported.

The overseas sale of used and rebuilt American typewriters has shown a steady increase in recent years, according to the Department of Commerce. Exports of such typewriters in 1933 amounted to 55,120 units, valued at $1,220,111, as compared with 20,264 machines, valued at $485,498, in 1932.

Since 1929, when economic conditions abroad restricted sales of new machines, used and rebuilt typewriters have become of increasing importance in the total volume of United States export trade in typewriters. While most world markets were flooded with used machines due to contraction of business and the liquidation of many business establishments, by the latter part of 1933 most of the used equipment had been absorbed, creating a demand for good used and rebuilt machines, which could generally be offered at a much lower price than new typewriters.

This season's canned salmon pack in Alaska promises to be the largest in the history of the industry, according to the United States Bureau of Fisheries. Through Sept. 15, production amounted to 7,304,377 cases, an increase of more than 2,000,000 cases, or about 40 per cent, as compared with the preceding year's pack.

The bulk of the increase was registered in the canning of pink salmon. In 1933, there was an almost equal volume of the two chief species—reds and pinks—approximately 2,180,000 cases of each being packed, while for 1934 the pack of pink salmon is more than 3,780,000 cases, as compared with about 2,598,000 cases of reds. Packing of salmon has been discontinued for the season in almost all localities in Alaska.

Demand for motor vehicles in Argentina has been greater in 1934 than at any time in the last three years. According to reports from the Buenos Aires automotive trade, the exchange situation still is the most important factor in bringing about increased automobile sales in Argentina. Since grain prices have risen, the Argentine peso has notably firmed on the world exchange markets.

Imports of American passenger cars into Argentina in the first half of 1934 numbered 5383 units, as compared with 2941 units during the first half of last year.

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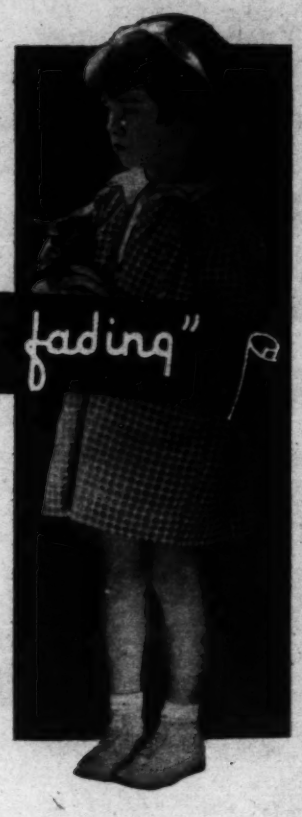
"My housework is easier since I've used Chipso"

SAYS MOTHER OF SIX YOUNG CHILDREN

"Not worn out on washday"

"Chipso SOAKS my clothes clean," says Mrs. Thomas W. O'Connell of Cincinnati, Ohio, whom you see here with her gifted children, Patricia, Geraldine, Jacquelin, Tom Junior, Jimmie and Ed. Three boys and three girls, all under thirteen years old! "You can imagine how many pieces we have in the wash every week," Mrs. O'Connell says, "and you can be sure a good many of them are very dirty. But really, with Chipso, my washdays aren't hard. Chipso makes wonderful suds for loosening dirt. I don't have hard rubbing to do even on the boys' roughest play-clothes."



"Not worried about clothes fading"

"Chipso is safe for everything. I've used it now for several years and I *know* how much it saves. The girls outgrow their dresses long before they look old, so I pass them down from the oldest to the youngest. Jacquelin's gingham (see picture at right) is 4 YEARS OLD but the colors are still so bright and clear that it looks like a new piece of goods.

"Rich Chipso suds soak dirt out safely .. they save the clothes from the wear and tear of hard rubbing. I don't have to scrub the knees of the boys' pants threadbare. Buttons stay on. Sheer dresses aren't pulled and frayed. And the boys' sweaters which I wash with Chipso, never shrink, but stay nice and soft."

* * *

NOTE: Chipso is not adulterated with harsh, "dirt-cutting" substances which cause inferior soaps to weaken fabrics and gradually dull their color. Chipso is quick, yet safe, because it is SOAPIER. That is why CHIPSO-WASHED CLOTHES WEAR YEARS LONGER.

"Dishwashing easier"

"My hands are smooth. They don't look as if I washed dozens and dozens of dishes every day . . . Chipso is so rich and sudsy that it makes grease disappear like magic, but it doesn't dry out my hands."

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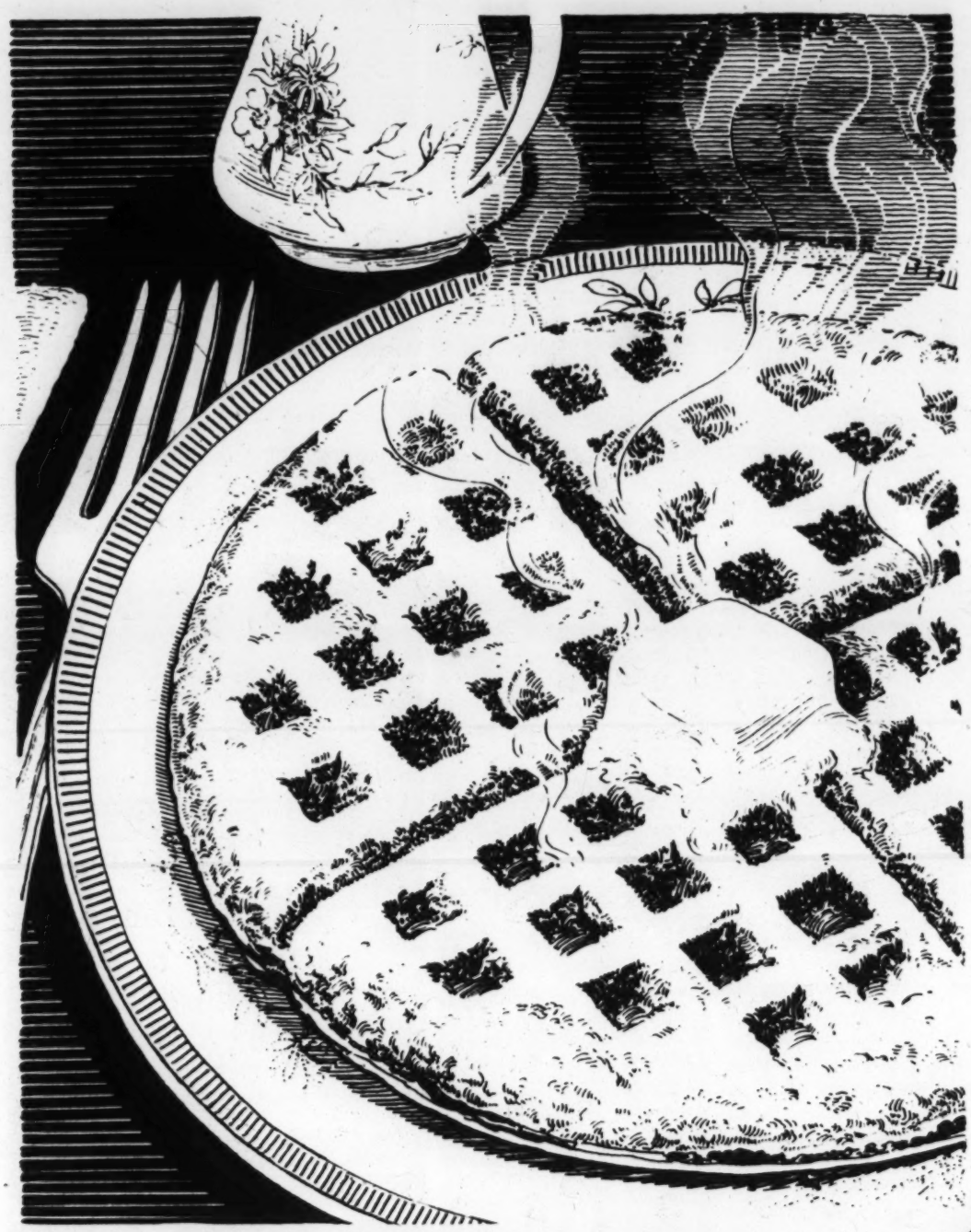

. . . the batter must do two-thirds of its rising before it goes on the griddle or in the waffle iron . . .

●Batter that rises two-thirds in the mixing goes on the griddle or in the waffle-iron creamy,—light and smooth. Thousands of tiny bubbles that keep it fluffed up enable it to bake thoroughly and evenly.

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